THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at Eight Dollars per annum; Four Dollars for six months; Seventy-five Cents per month for a shorter period.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL at Two Dollars per annum; One Dollar for six months. Subscriptions to the Weekly for less than six months.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 29. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1873. NO. 20.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, one week..... $1 00
One Square, two weeks..... 1 50
One Square, one month..... 2 50
One Square, three months..... 6 00
One Square, six months..... 13 00

Additional Squares at proportional rates.

A Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES of advertising type.

Cash, invariably in advance.

A CURIOUS STORY.

The fate of States seems to hinge upon a very slender thread in Washington. The information which is of a very startling character, related by a correspondent of the New York *World*, in connection with the mission of General Joe Taylor last Winter, is being freely circulated, and from the authority on which it is received with much credence. It will be remembered that General Taylor had several interviews with the President on Louisiana matters, and that he expressed himself as much pleased by the result. The statement made is that General Taylor, on his return, reported to the Colonel that it produced upon him the impression that it was determined that the Government had no alternative but to recognize McEnery. The President prepared a letter announcing this fact that was to be sent to the White House and submitted to several members of the Cabinet for their concurrence in the action. The letter was never sent, and it is said that Mr. Boutwell, in the interview he had with the President, prevailed upon him to withhold the letter, and that the President, in consequence of this, changed his mind and determined to recognize Kellogg. The force of this statement is apparent to every one, and if some explanation could be had it would be interesting.

COTTON VS. CORN.

Gov. Smith, of Georgia, says: "Cotton is King, and Corn is the Queen of the Southern Confederacy." The Protection men are trying to protect by every means in their power the cotton planters by a duty of 5 cents per pound, which would produce $250,000,000 per annum, and would require the entire cotton crop of the country to pay it. Gov. Smith is devoted to cotton exclusively, and prophesies 15,000,000 bales. Every one knows the price of cotton at present per pound, and can see how much per bale it will be necessary to raise to realize the above figures. Gov. Smith is a practical man, and we commend the above statement to the careful consideration of Mr. Smith's constituents.

We very much think that it requires only a little reflection, and the application of the rule of common sense, to show that the whole of Mr. Stephens' opinion that President Grant has acted in defiance of law, and secondly, upon the contingency of his taking his seat.

Possibly too, even though they may be satisfied that Mr. Stephens will decide in favor of the McEnery government, and that he will take his seat, they may think that is a mere court relief, that depends upon the action of a Radical House of Representatives, and a Radical Senate, as the remedy by impeachment of Judge Durell will depend.

Possibly too, our Louisiana friends may think the impeachment and removal from office of a drunken Federal Judge, will hardly meet the exigency of the case where men usurp the powers of their State Government. They may think, too, that the removal of drunken Judge Durell will not accomplish much, so long as President Grant has power to nominate his successor.

We very much fear that the good people of Louisiana are not in a frame of mind to take much comfort from Mr. Stephens' announcement, or the lofty tone of it. The great Georgian talks as he would doubtless have talked before the war. He seems to have forgotten who he is and when and where he lives. He seems to have forgotten, also, what the American Congress is.

Without intending to be disrespectful to a man venerable for age, talent and for long public service, we cannot refrain, as doubtless the people of Louisiana will not, from contrasting the estimate Mr. Stephens seems to place upon the value of his presence in the American Congress, with the estimate his colleagues and the public generally will place thereon. The difference is too great that the idea presents almost ludicrous aspects. It is just possible that Mr. Stephens may be in his seat a whole session without getting a hearing. How the mighty have fallen!

Mr. Stephens is one of those men who have come down to us from a former generation. Respect for the past, to say nothing of the present, forbids us to say that "superannuates the veteran upon the stage." Yet respect for the truth permits, it does not compel us, to say that great as Mr. Stephens was in former Congresses, in the present American Congress there will be few "so poor to do him reverence;" and it may be well for Mr. Stephens to remember this fact. If he were to do this, and also to remember the infirmities of men rapidly approaching the ages and three score years and ten, he would possibly be less pronounced, not to say dictatorial and pompous, in the manner and tone and utterance of his opinions.

With all due respect, we must say that it seems very much like child's play, to talk about carving the veils of radical Federal usurpation in Louisiana by an attempt on the part of a Democratic Georgia Congressman not yet sworn in, to impeach and convict a radical Federal Judge before a Radical Federal Congress. The true man to impeach, convict and oust from office is President Grant. To do that would be to see implanted a tree worthy of the great Georgian in his palmiest days.

THE VIENNA SCANDAL AND SECRETARY FISH.

There are no fuller developments concerning the Vienna scandal. A New York restaurateur has been elected as having said that General Van Buren offered him a valuable stand in the Exposition "for a consideration." But it is not to be presumed that the State Department will place his support a word against General Van Buren's nomination. The public must therefore wait. There can be no doubt that, in due time, the whole of the facts will come to light.

Meantime the New York *Tribune* endorses Secretary Fish for his action in the premises in a manner that that Federal official doubtless thinks is very to pertinent in a plain citizen. The *Tribune* says:

> The Department of State, knowing that there was the greatest crying scandal, and composed of responsible gentlemen for each department, never conceded them the honor to consult them as to the Commission to be sent to Vienna. Long lists of names were sent by the committee to Secretary Fish, recommending those who would be experts in their several particulars, and whom they proposed to nominate. Out of these lists the Secretary of State, in making up a hundred and fifteen appointments, only selected four, and the remainder of their names, but for the fact happened to possess at the same time political influence. The Government was over-warned by the committee to respond to the character of some of the appointees, but paid no more heed to the admonition than it had come from the Madonna.
>
> In this proceeding, and we cannot believe Democratic discretion could be more decidedly displayed.

Scarcely a single appointment was made by the Department of State, or by Congress, with any reference to fitness for the place, and in Germany Israelitish exiles, Irish ward politicians and Yankee speculators, were sent out by the country as its representatives for the Great Industrial Exhibition of all nations, instead of American economists, scientific men, architects and agriculturists, the failure in which fell on the Department of State.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S LOUISIANA PROCLAMATION.

We had before our readers, on Monday, the text of President Grant's remarkable proclamation. The President asserts that the Kellogg government has been judicially determined by the inferior and Supreme Courts of said State to be entitled to hold their offices and discharge the functions thereof, and in the next sentence, that Congress, at its late session, upon full consideration of the subject, tacitly recognized the said executive and his associates, then and now in office, by refusing to take any action with reference thereto. The assertion, so formally made by the President, may be true. So many things have been done in Louisiana that it is possible the action of the State Courts may have escaped public attention. It seems passing strange, however, if the question as to be between the McEnery and Kellogg governments has been judicially determined by the inferior and Supreme Courts of said State of Louisiana, that more prominence has not been given to the fact. The assertion of the President may be true, but we do not believe it to be true.

It certainly is not true, however, that the inaction of Congress, or rather of the Senate, was based upon any judicial determination of the matter by the State Courts of Louisiana. The controversy there turned upon the action of Judge Durell, of the Federal, and not of the State Court.

The proclamation, if not false in positive statement, is certainly false in inference, and the attempt of the President to create the impression that his recognition and unlawful support of the Kellogg usurpation is based upon the action of the State Courts, and not upon that of Federal Judge Durell, will excite both contempt and disgust.

But the proclamation contains another assertion that will not bear the light of truth. The President asserts that the Legislature of Louisiana "cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency." If this be not true, the action of the President is entirely without warrant of law, even if Kellogg be the rightful Governor of Louisiana, for the reason that it is only "when the Legislature cannot be convened" that the Constitution permits the Federal Government to protect a State Government "against domestic violence." Does any one presume almost ludicrous aspect. It is just possible that Mr. Stephens may be in his seat a whole session without getting a hearing. How the mighty have fallen!

Mr. Stephens is one of those men who have come down to us from a former generation. Respect for the past, to say nothing of the present, forbids us to say that "superannuates the veteran upon the stage." Yet respect for the truth permits, it does not compel us, to say that great as Mr. Stephens was in former Congresses, in the present American Congress there will be few "so poor to do him reverence;" and it may be well for Mr. Stephens to remember this fact. If he were to do this, and also to remember the infirmities of men rapidly approaching the ages and three score years and ten, he would possibly be less pronounced, not to say dictatorial and pompous, in the manner and tone and utterance of his opinions.

With all due respect, we must say that it seems very much like child's play, to talk about carving the veils of radical Federal usurpation in Louisiana by an attempt on the part of a Democratic Georgia Congressman not yet sworn in, to impeach and convict a radical Federal Judge before a Radical Federal Congress. The true man to impeach, convict and oust from office is President Grant. To do that would be to see implanted a tree worthy of the great Georgian in his palmiest days.

THE VIENNA SCANDAL AND SECRETARY FISH.

There are no fuller developments concerning the Vienna scandal. A New York restaurateur has been elected as having said that General Van Buren offered him a valuable stand in the Exposition "for a consideration." But it is not to be presumed that the State Department will place his support a word against General Van Buren's nomination. The public must therefore wait. There can be no doubt that, in due time, the whole of the facts will come to light.

Meantime the New York *Tribune* endorses Secretary Fish for his action in the premises in a manner that that Federal official doubtless thinks is very to pertinent in a plain citizen. The *Tribune* says:

> The Department of State, knowing that there was the greatest crying scandal, and composed of responsible gentlemen for each department, never conceded them the honor to consult them as to the Commission to be sent to Vienna. Long lists of names were sent by the committee to Secretary Fish, recommending those who would be experts in their several particulars, and whom they proposed to nominate. Out of these lists the Secretary of State, in making up a hundred and fifteen appointments, only selected four, and the remainder of their names, but for the fact happened to possess at the same time political influence. The Government was over-warned by the committee to respond to the character of some of the appointees, but paid no more heed to the admonition than it had come from the Madonna.
>
> In this proceeding, and we cannot believe Democratic discretion could be more decidedly displayed.

Scarcely a single appointment was made by the Department of State, or by Congress, with any reference to fitness for the place, and in Germany Israelitish exiles, Irish ward politicians and Yankee speculators, were sent out by the country as its representatives for the Great Industrial Exhibition of all nations, instead of American economists, scientific men, architects and agriculturists, the failure in which fell on the Department of State.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S LOUISIANA PROCLAMATION.

We had before our readers, on Monday, the text of President Grant's remarkable proclamation. The President asserts that the Kellogg government has been judicially determined by the inferior and Supreme Courts of said State of Louisiana to be entitled to hold their offices and discharge the functions thereof, and in the next sentence, that Congress, at its late session, upon full consideration of the subject, tacitly recognized the said executive and his associates, then and now in office, by refusing to take any action with reference thereto. The assertion, so formally made by the President, may be true. So many things have been done in Louisiana that it is possible the action of the State Courts may have escaped public attention. It seems passing strange, however, if the question as to be between the McEnery and Kellogg governments has been judicially determined by the inferior and Supreme Courts of said State of Louisiana, that more prominence has not been given to the fact. The assertion of the President may be true, but we do not believe it to be true.

It certainly is not true, however, that the inaction of Congress, or rather of the Senate, was based upon any judicial determination of the matter by the State Courts of Louisiana. The controversy there turned upon the action of Judge Durell, of the Federal, and not of the State Court.

The proclamation, if not false in positive statement, is certainly false in inference, and the attempt of the President to create the impression that his recognition and unlawful support of the Kellogg usurpation is based upon the action of the State Courts, and not upon that of Federal Judge Durell, will excite both contempt and disgust.

But the proclamation contains another assertion that will not bear the light of truth. The President asserts that the Legislature of Louisiana "cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency." If this be not true, the action of the President is entirely without warrant of law, even if Kellogg be the rightful Governor of Louisiana, for the reason that it is only "when the Legislature cannot be convened" that the Constitution permits the Federal Government to protect a State Government "against domestic violence." Does any one presume almost ludicrous aspect. It is just possible that Mr. Stephens may be in his seat a whole session without getting a hearing. How the mighty have fallen!

Mr. Stephens is one of those men who have come down to us from a former generation. Respect for the past, to say nothing of the present, forbids us to say that "superannuates the veteran upon the stage." Yet respect for the truth permits, it does not compel us, to say that great as Mr. Stephens was in former Congresses, in the present American Congress there will be few "so poor to do him reverence;" and it may be well for Mr. Stephens to remember this fact. If he were to do this, and also to remember the infirmities of men rapidly approaching the ages and three score years and ten, he would possibly be less pronounced, not to say dictatorial and pompous, in the manner and tone and utterance of his opinions.

With all due respect, we must say that it seems very much like child's play, to talk about carving the veils of radical Federal usurpation in Louisiana by an attempt on the part of a Democratic Georgia Congressman not yet sworn in, to impeach and convict a radical Federal Judge before a Radical Federal Congress. The true man to impeach, convict and oust from office is President Grant. To do that would be to see implanted a tree worthy of the great Georgian in his palmiest days.

THE VIENNA SCANDAL AND SECRETARY FISH.

There are no fuller developments concerning the Vienna scandal. A New York restaurateur has been elected as having said that General Van Buren offered him a valuable stand in the Exposition "for a consideration." But it is not to be presumed that the State Department will place his support a word against General Van Buren's nomination. The public must therefore wait. There can be no doubt that, in due time, the whole of the facts will come to light.

Meantime the New York *Tribune* endorses Secretary Fish for his action in the premises in a manner that that Federal official doubtless thinks is very to pertinent in a plain citizen. The *Tribune* says:

> The Department of State, knowing that there was the greatest crying scandal, and composed of responsible gentlemen for each department, never conceded them the honor to consult them as to the Commission to be sent to Vienna. Long lists of names were sent by the committee to Secretary Fish, recommending those who would be experts in their several particulars, and whom they proposed to nominate. Out of these lists the Secretary of State, in making up a hundred and fifteen appointments, only selected four, and the remainder of their names, but for the fact happened to possess at the same time political influence. The Government was over-warned by the committee to respond to the character of some of the appointees, but paid no more heed to the admonition than it had come from the Madonna.
>
> In this proceeding, and we cannot believe Democratic discretion could be more decidedly displayed.

Scarcely a single appointment was made by the Department of State, or by Congress, with any reference to fitness for the place, and in Germany Israelitish exiles, Irish ward politicians and Yankee speculators, were sent out by the country as its representatives for the Great Industrial Exhibition of all nations, instead of American economists, scientific men, architects and agriculturists, the failure in which fell on the Department of State.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S LOUISIANA PROCLAMATION.

We had before our readers, on Monday, the text of President Grant's remarkable proclamation. The President asserts that the Kellogg government has been judicially determined by the inferior and Supreme Courts of said State of Louisiana to be entitled to hold their offices and discharge the functions thereof, and in the next sentence, that Congress, at its late session, upon full consideration of the subject, tacitly recognized the said executive and his associates, then and now in office, by refusing to take any action with reference thereto. The assertion, so formally made by the President, may be true. So many things have been done in Louisiana that it is possible the action of the State Courts may have escaped public attention. It seems passing strange, however, if the question as to be between the McEnery and Kellogg governments has been judicially determined by the inferior and Supreme Courts of said State of Louisiana, that more prominence has not been given to the fact. The assertion of the President may be true, but we do not believe it to be true.

It certainly is not true, however, that the inaction of Congress, or rather of the Senate, was based upon any judicial determination of the matter by the State Courts of Louisiana. The controversy there turned upon the action of Judge Durell, of the Federal, and not of the State Court.

The proclamation, if not false in positive statement, is certainly false in inference, and the attempt of the President to create the impression that his recognition and unlawful support of the Kellogg usurpation is based upon the action of the State Courts, and not upon that of Federal Judge Durell, will excite both contempt and disgust.

But the proclamation contains another assertion that will not bear the light of truth. The President asserts that the Legislature of Louisiana "cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency." If this be

MR. STEPHENS ON THE FACTS-PANY OF PEACE.

Under this well known caption, and the following comment on the speech of Mr. Stephens, delivered in the House of Representatives, the Atlanta *Sun*, a paper, the Atlanta *Sun* says:

> If it be true that the duly elected Governor of Louisiana has been displaced by the judicial usurpation of an executive of unprecedented usurpation, and if such has been the case for a long time, Mr. Stephens is more able to the House of Representatives. This Mr. Stephens' declaration, Democratic party, peaceful way of the usurpation of the usurpers, and not by the force of the bayonet. The force of this statement is apparent to every one, and if some explanation could be had it would be interesting.

COTTON VS. CORN.

Gov. Smith, of Georgia, says: "Cotton is King, and Corn is the Queen of the Southern Confederacy." The Protection men are trying to protect by every means in their power the cotton planters by a duty of 5 cents per pound, which would produce $250,000,000 per annum, and would require the entire cotton crop of the country to pay it. Gov. Smith is devoted to cotton exclusively, and prophesies 15,000,000 bales. Every one knows the price of cotton at present per pound, and can see how much per bale it will be necessary to raise to realize the above figures. Gov. Smith is a practical man, and we commend the above statement to the careful consideration of Mr. Smith's constituents.

We very much think that it requires only a little reflection, and the application of the rule of common sense, to show that the whole of Mr. Stephens' opinion that President Grant has acted in defiance of law, and secondly, upon the contingency of his taking his seat.

Possibly too, even though they may be satisfied that Mr. Stephens will decide in favor of the McEnery government, and that he will take his seat, they may think that is a mere court relief, that depends upon the action of a Radical House of Representatives, and a Radical Senate, as the remedy by impeachment of Judge Durell will depend.

Possibly too, our Louisiana friends may think the impeachment and removal from office of a drunken Federal Judge, will hardly meet the exigency of the case where men usurp the powers of their State Government. They may think, too, that the removal of drunken Judge Durell will not accomplish much, so long as President Grant has power to nominate his successor.

We very much fear that the good people of Louisiana are not in a frame of mind to take much comfort from Mr. Stephens' announcement, or the lofty tone of it. The great Georgian talks as he would doubtless have talked before the war. He seems to have forgotten who he is and when and where he lives. He seems to have forgotten, also, what the American Congress is.

Without intending to be disrespectful to a man venerable for age, talent

THE UNIVERSITY.

A North Carolina correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer*, writing from Milton, says:

> "By the way, speaking of Chapel Hill, I learned yesterday from an old graduate, that the University buildings, now under the charge of President Pool, have become a resort for low white men and negro rowdies to gamble in, and the splendid book of "Audubon on Birds" has been filched from the library and some of the costly pictures now adorn the walls of some negro shanties. This book must have cost several hundred dollars. Gov. Caldwell's attention is asked to this statement. I have it as coming from Professor Kerr."

We call attention to this disgraceful condition of affairs at the University in it without any hope of thereby accomplishing any change in the management of its affairs. Until the location shall be transferred to other hands than those that now have it in charge, it is idle to expect that affairs will continue to go from bad to worse. But that time can be brought about only by the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State which provides that all control over the University shall be vested in the Legislature.

The accusation was denied to-day in more than one of the Legislature, and will, we hope, meet with no opposition at the polls in August. We feel sure that when the amendment shall have been ratified, that the Legislature will not reorganize this great educational institution in the interests of any mere partizan or political organization, but that it will act with an eye single to the advancement of the educational interests of the State.

RETROACTIVE HOMESTEAD LAW.

Judge Tourgee has announced his intention to be governed by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case, from Georgia, of McGinnis vs. Barry. This is the case of the retroactive homestead law, in which Congress had approved of the Constitution of Georgia, and the answer returned by the Supreme Court that Congress could not render valid an unconstitutional State law. We copy from the Hillsboro' *Recorder* the following account of Judge Tourgee's proceedings:

> "Homestead. During the recent term of the Supreme Court for this county an application was made thro' counsel for an order upon the sheriff of Alamance county to execute process for the collection of a debt contracted prior to July, 1868, by selling the homesteads of the defendants named in the execution. Judge Tourgee remarked that he was not disposed to grant any special order or *mandamus*, as the sheriff had an execution in his hands, which was an order of the court to sell and make the money. It was urged that the sheriff, while disposed to do his duty, was doubtful as to the property now exempt from execution, and had been advised that he could not sell the property claimed as a homestead, and would be liable to indictment for so doing until a case had been made up and carried to the Supreme Court of this State, and the decisions of that court altered to conform to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in McGinnis vs. Barry. Judge Tourgee remarked that as the decisions of the latter court were the supreme law of the land it was not necessary that they should be reaffirmed by the court of our State to make them applicable here. That all persons were bound to take notice of them and discharge their duty in accordance therewith. That for failure to do so, there was a remedy by amercement and suit upon the official bond. That he has been doubtful, even before this decision of McGinnis vs. Barry, whether a sheriff could be indicted for the sale of property which he did not honestly believe to be exempt, as the law made him a *quasi* judge as to process in his hands, and it would be hard to hold him criminally liable for a mistake of judgment. In answer to a question raised as to the necessity of obtaining leave to take out execution in the case of Lewis Merton, assignee, in which the Supreme Court of North Carolina had reversed his judgment annexing the sheriff, he remarked that he did not consider an order necessary, but the plaintiff had the right to take out execution when disposed; and while he (Judge Tourgee) could not alter the decision of the Supreme Court of this State, he should, upon a similar motion to amerce, adhere to his former decision, as it was now in conformity with McGinnis vs. Barry, which, when applicable, overruled the decisions of our Supreme Court."

THE TORCH OF SHERMAN.

Shirking the Responsibility for the Burning of Columbia.

A Washington letter to the Baltimore Sun says:

> The question as to who is responsible for the burning of Columbia, having been revived by some of the recent testimony before the British-American Claims Commission has of late formed quite a prominent topic of discussion in military and other circles. In military circles particularly considerable feeling has been displayed, and some of the criticisms which have been passed upon the Federal commanders has not been of the most amiable character. Military officers are like other people in some respects, and are apt to forget after the lapse of years what they may have said and done when under the excitement and resentment engendered by armed conflict. It is thus perhaps not to be wondered at that the military officers here who are charged to be responsible for the partial destruction of that beautiful city, deny it with so much bitterness. The testimony before the commission pointing to the Federal troops as the parties who fired the city is corroborated by the late James L. Orr, who, in a letter written from this city last winter, distinctly states that he heard General Howard say that "the city was burned by the United States troops," and that he (Howard) saw them fire many houses. A statement has just been forwarded here from Mr. Fallgant, a citizen of Savannah. Mr. Fallgant asserts positively that Gen. John E. Smith, who commanded a division of Sherman's army, said to him the night before Sherman's army left Savannah, "that when they got into South Carolina the officers would shut their eyes and let the men do what they pleased," and that "they were going straight to Columbia and lay that d—n place in ashes. It is to be regretted that this disgrace should have been started, but there seems a disposition now on both sides, which is perhaps best, that the question of responsibility shall now be settled beyond any further controversy.

From the Cincinnati (N.Y. Democrat.

An Attempt to Blow Up a Freight Train with a Torpedo.

Last Sunday the nitroglycerine magazine of Robert & Co., near Sandgrass, was entered and robbed of a three-quart torpedo. This was laid across the track of the Alleghany Valley railway with the view, probably, to throw the approaching through freight off the track for the purpose of plunder. The cow-catcher struck the torpedo, and threw it off the rail. An explosion followed, which lifted one side of the locomotive clear of the track. It is likely that a little of the contents of the torpedo which had been spilled on the rail caused the explosion. The tender and first freight car passed the torpedo, but jarred it down against the rail in such a position that the flange of the wheels of the second crushed and exploded it. The effect was to knock the wheels of the car to splinters, to tear a rent in the boiler-tank of water empty from tank cars, and pretty generally load up the car behind. Large pieces out of the rail, and excavate a hole in the ground as large as a man's body. The torpedo was filled with fulminating powder, instead of nitro-glycerine, otherwise the explosion would have set the train and all on it to kingdom come.

The detective force of the road afterward arrested, in Sewickgrass, Lafayette Scott and George Miller, who were taken to Oil City and held to await the action of the grand jury. It is said the evidence is amply sufficient to convict them. Scott is twenty years old, and lives about a mile from Sewickgrass. Miller is only seventeen, and is the son of a widowed mother living in Sewickgrass.

The Murder of Mrs. Lampley How it was Done.

Thomas E. Hollahan, an inhabitant of death for the murder of Mrs. Lampley, in Baltimore, on the 24 of January, to-day addressed a letter to a member of the press who had shown him some favors, in which he says: "My sentence is just. I have broken the laws of God and man, and I am willing to give up my life; but I should like to have Josh Nicholson's company on the platform."

He then goes on to state, in substance, as follows:

> "I met Nicholson, and took a ride with him to Canton. He knew I had been in trouble before, and was not bashful in proposing this job. He said Mr. Lampley had $3,000 in the house, which we would not, but that we must kill the old woman or she might recognize him. I refused to enter into the scheme then. On the day of the murder I met Nicholson, and went to his house with him, and learned there that the family were going to the theatre, leaving the old lady alone, and we determined to do the deed then, and arranged all the particulars.
>
> "We entered the house without knocking, and found Mrs. Lampley sitting in a rocking-chair sewing. She treated us to cake and wine, and was putting up cake for Nicholson's children when he gave the signal. I choked her and he struck her in the stomach. She was then dead, and we carried her into an adjoining room. I remained with the lady while Josh went up stairs and broke open the boxes. I went up stairs for a minute, and he handed me the silver. We then left the house by the stable, and on reaching the street Nicholson gave me all the money, which I kept until the 8th of January, and then divided with him.
>
> "Tucker knew nothing about it, and received none of the money. I fear this Nicholson may escape. If so, there is no just law in the State of Maryland." He states that he made the confession in order that it might be published and the citizens know the truth. He wrote the confession with his own hand on six pages of foolscap. It is written plainly, but with many errors of spelling. Hollohan is to be executed June 13th. Nicholson has not yet been sentenced, his case having been taken to the Court of Appeal on a bill of exceptions.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, if persisted in, will cure the most stubborn disease. There is no failure about it.

A Kentucky Poet on the Paternal Affections of the President

General Grant has had a hard time of it with the politicians abusing him. But that was nothing compared to his present peril. The Poets and the "picturs" are after him, and tough as he is, they will pierce his cuticle, even as the gad-fly finds his way under the tough hide of the rhinoceros, which turns the hunter's bullet. In the Louisville Ledger appears a caricature of "My Son Fred"—"as he walks among the veterans"—segar in mouth, like papa—with the following verses appended:

Soldiers who with Sherman bled,
Braves whom Thomas bravely led,
Welcome now your Colonel Fred,
Fresh from the Academy.

Now's the day and now's the hour
Swift I skip to place and power;
What care I for place or honor?
Papa loves his family.

What care I for people's chair,
Sneered on Shoddy's stair?
Let them curse or let them laugh
Papa loves his family.

Better far than Forsyth's scars,
Better than service calendars,
My claims to rank are my papa's,
And papa loves his family.

I've served the State—by proxy well;
I've served in person, too—can tell
Of ocean's wild tumultuous swell,
When I was sea-sick, dreadfully.

I've heard the Paris midnight chimes,
In London I've seen jolly times,
And kissed the girls 'neath Berlin limes,
With faithful assiduity.

Besides, to save me, it inapt,
With veteran subs I'm handicapped,
And into Sheridan's staff I'm clapped—
For papa loves his family.

Crops Along the River.

We are glad to learn that the crop prospects, along the line of the Cape Fear river, are improving very much, and that the farmers are now more hopeful than they have been for weeks past.

Postal Card Writing.

The Post Office Department regards postal cards as inviolable, so far as its agents are concerned, as sealed letters. No post office official has any more right to inspect what is written on a postal card than he would have to open a sealed letter and acquaint himself with its contents. The publicity given to messages written on postal cards may be avoided by the use of invisible ink, the direction to "hold to the fire" being written with common ink. This checks the inquisitiveness of postoffice clerks, who have not the time to make application. In France invisible ink is sold for this purpose.—*Daily Journal, 25th.*

Carolina Central Railway.

Dr. C. H. Roberts, President, and Col. S. L. Fremont, Chief Engineer, of the Carolina Central Railway, returned here last evening from Anson county, where they have been to examine the location of the Railway, some 12 miles west of Wadesboro, Maj. J. C. Winder, Constructing Engineer, with his assistants, is now remarking the line and putting contractors at work.

We learn that some 300 hands and a large number of teams have already arrived on the line and the work of construction will be pushed forward with all of the energy that the indomitable Chief Engineer, the contractors and others can command.—*Daily Journal, 25th.*

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following valuable properties on Market street, south side, between Front and Second, have lately changed hands:

The four story brick building now occupied by the Wilmington Savings Bank and Trust Co. on the ground floor, and by Dr. S. S. Everitt and others above, owned by Messrs. Munson & Co., has been purchased by Silas N. Martin, Esq., for $13,500. The property has a front of 24 feet on Market street, running back 132 feet to Toomer's alley in the rear.

The four story brick building just west of the above, occupied on the first floor as a barber shop, and in the upper stories as a dwelling, and belonging to the Poisson estate, has been purchased by Messrs. Green & Flanner, druggists and chemists, for $11,000. This property has a front of 21 feet on Market street, running back to Toomer's alley 132 feet.

Mr. P. Heinsberger has purchased of Mr. James Wilson the two story brick store building on Market street, three doors east of Lappitt's corner, now occupied by himself as a book and music store, for $9,000. The building, with the ground on which it stands, has a front on Market street of 15 feet and a depth of 55 feet.

These prices may be taken as an index of the rapidly increasing value of real estate in the great business centres of the city.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

Hanging of Levi Souls for the Murder of Noah Sutton at Marion Yesterday. He is Literally Strangled to Death.

Levi Souls, who killed Noah Sutton, both white men, in Marion county in February last, was hanged yesterday. The two men were employed as flat hands on the Pee Dee River, and the testimony was that all hands on board had been freely drinking, Souls drawing a pistol, under drunken excitement, discharged it towards a house on the river bank. Sutton remonstrated with him against this action, being less reckless or more sober than his companion, who, provoked at the interference, fired upon Sutton, killing him instantly. The murderer was promptly arrested and brought to trial at once before the Court then in session, convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 17th of the present month. He was, however, respited until the 23d, by the Governor of the State, when the sentence of the Court was duly put into execution.

Souls, as described to us, is a man evidently lacking in intellect. His record is a bad one and he has led the life most generally, of a common vagrant and been indulged with a previous jail experience. In appearing upon the gallows, he presented a thin and worn look with indications that life could not be long spared him even if the gallows was cheated of its prey. His own statement of the affair was that he was drunk and could not remember committing the act. On the scaffold he expressed penitence and repentance, and the hope of eternal salvation. He is only a very ignorant man, of whom it is reasonable to doubt whether he comprehended fully his crime. His demeanor was altogether stoical, and he appeared wholly unimpressed. At 15 minutes past 1 o'clock, the drop fell and then ensued a harrowing and distressing scene. His neck was not broken by the fall, and he died from a slow and painful strangulation or apoplexy. His breathing was loud and hoarse, like a person snoring, and his body, in excess of torture, was swayed and swung frightfully to and fro through a space of several feet. It was dreadful to witness. His more violent struggles continued for fully six minutes, and there were evidences of life for eleven minutes. Poor and unfortunate wretch! pity alone must enshroud his memory.

There was a large concourse present, probably 1,500 people, all told.—*Daily Journal, 25th.*

Church and State.

We read with amazement that the Northern Presbyterian Church has decided to take part in the centennial celebration in Philadelphia in 1876 because (we quote from one of the speakers) "our allegiance is due first to God, and secondly to the Government." We suppose this speaker hardly spoke for his Church; for if he did, that body would present rather an unpopular phase to all other Governments in the world. And yet he must have meant this. For if he spoke of the members as citizens, it would be in their character as citizens that they should celebrate the centennial; and if he spoke of them as Christians, their second allegiance would be due to their Church; but as he maintained that as a Church they ought to take part in that humbug, he must have meant that the allegiance of his Church is due to the United States Government. This is a plea for the union of Church and State that would astonish Baxter, and Alexander, and Rice, and the elder fathers of that Church, if they could hear it offered. Protection and allegiance are correlative terms. The Church must be the *protegee* of the Government to which it owes allegiance. Evidently that Church must confine its operations to Uncle Sam's territory. We suggest that it should proclaim that its allegiance is due thirdly to Sambo. And we doubt that the Southern people will agree to be taught their duty as Christians by such men, as the San Francisco clergyman proposed. —*Richmond Dispatch.*

From the Oswego Times, May 7th.

A Fight for Life.

On Monday last, one week ago today, John Bidwell, aged nineteen years, with his father, a one-armed man, and his brother, a mere lad, went into the woods about four miles east of Stuart's mills, in Boylston, to gather spruce-gum. They carried no weapons, and their only tools were a common mail-hatchet, and a dirk-knife for the purpose of cutting the gum from the trees, and a chisel fastened to a long pole. The latter was carried by the father. The hatchet had a head about four feet long, and made of exceedingly tough wood, so that it might even be struck against a tree and bent half double without injuring it.

Thus equipped, they were proceeding through the woods about their work, when John saw a bear track, and, following it with his eye, saw about two rods ahead of him a hole in the snow beside a big hemlock log. He went to look into it, but just as he reached it stumped into the snow and fell head-foremost almost into the hole, his head barely escaping the mouth of a huge bear that was just emerging with his jaws distended.

He had barely time to draw back, and then brought the bear a blow on the nose with his hatchet, which dropped her. In a second, however, the bear had sprung up again, only maddened by the blow, but John was in time for her, and dealt her a terrible blow between the eyes with the edge of his hatchet, cutting, as afterward proved, clear to the brain. The bear came for John a third time, but was met by another powerful blow from the hatchet, which finished her, and the bear died in the mouth of the hole.

It required a strong effort to pull the bear out, and John had scarcely accomplished it when a cub, nearly full grown, appeared. Nothing daunted, John went at him, and after a brief struggle served him as he had served the dam, but had scarcely done with him when bear No. 3 appeared, which proved to be the other cub. John struck at him with the hatchet, but missed him. The bear sprang upon him, and the hatchet could no longer be used. Then John drew the dirk-knife and drove it to the heart of his savage foe, who immediately released his hold and expired.

During the entire fight the father stood near by, but having no weapon and but one arm he was unable to lend his son any aid, and feared that by interfering he might injure him. The younger brother, not liking the looks of things, had taken to a tree and watched the savage encounter with not a little alarm. The old bear measured six feet. All three of them were skinned, and the skins brought $20.

The Democratic and Liberal Republican Committee, of Ohio, have decided to hold their State Convention in Columbus, on the 6th of August.

The Duke of Norfolk, who is Premier Duke and hereditary Earl Marshal of England, a Roman Catholic, aged 26, is to marry MIle. Montalembert, daughter of the illustrious Count.

The Prince of Wales has begun to economize. He is said to have saved £500 out of his last yearly allowance, though it is whispered that he found the sum in a pair of cast-off trousers he had forgotten all about.

Texas, too, wants her canal, and a bill has been introduced into the Senate for the construction of one from the eastern boundary of the State on Sabine Lake to the western boundary on the Rio Grande.

A Brooklyn lady complains in the columns of a local paper that she don't object to a good looking gentleman gazing square in her face, but that it does make her mad when she looks back to see him staring back too.

Narrow-gauge railways are becoming more popular every day in the West. But it is in California that the boldest experiment is to be tried. The little giant there is coming into competition with its larger brother, and the California Central Narrow Gauge Railroad Company are constructing their track nearly parallel with the Central Pacific. The opening celebration of the completion of the road to Benicia took place only the other day, amid great rejoicings.

The situation of affairs in France is becoming critical. A crisis seems gradually approaching, when will be decided, possibly in blood, whether the country will remain a republic, or extend the sceptre to one of the many candidates now plotting for it. There may be quiet during Thiers' supremacy, but his withdrawal, forced or otherwise, from public life, will in all probability be the signal for revolution. Peace in France rests apparently on a slender basis.

The Enfield Times says: We learn that Miss Rebecca Mason, a maiden lady, residing at a widow Vick's, near Battleboro', paid a visit to a relative of hers on the first of this week, and has not been heard from since. It was about a mile from where she lived to her relative's, and she went on foot.—There are various speculations as to her whereabouts; some think she was murdered, as it was generally supposed that she had a large sum of money, and that she carried it with her.

State Medical Convention in Session at Statesville.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

STATESVILLE, May 20th, 1873.—The Twentieth annual meeting of the State Medical Society of North Carolina convened in the Court House in this city at 10 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by the President, Dr. Marcellus Whitehead, of Salisbury.

The Secretaries having announced that the Convention was ready to proceed to business, the President appointed the following Committee on Credentials: Drs. Kelley, Satchwell, Patterson, Hall and Smith.

Upon a call of the roll it was ascertained that sixty members were present, a much larger attendance on the first day than has been known since the war.

Dr. Satchwell, from the Executive Committee, submitted a report which was read, received and referred to a Committee of five who were instructed to report on the subject.

The following were appointed as said Committee: Drs. Satchwell, Foote, Sharpe, Wood and O'Hagan.

Dr. C. Tate Murphy offered the name of Dr. Francis T. Fuller, of Raleigh, as a member of this Society. Referred to Committee on Credentials.

On motion, the following Committee on Nominations was appointed: Drs. Summerell, Emett and Wood.

The President appointed Drs. Hall, Gibson and Jones a Committee on Finance.

The question in regard to the appointment of a Committee on Obituaries elicited a considerable discussion, but was finally put to a vote and the question adopted. This Committee is to reside in Raleigh, and it shall be their duty to report the death of every member, making it also retrospective, so that the report of the present Committee shall include a list of the honored dead of the Society.

The Committee on the Examination of Druggists were discharged from the further consideration of the sub

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1873.

THE DAILY JOURNAL, the oldest daily paper in North Carolina, and the only thirty-two column daily in the State, is published every morning, except Monday, at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; FOUR DOLLARS six months; SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month for shorter periods. Served by Carriers in the city at SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month, or TWO DOLLARS and TWENTY FIVE cents per quarter.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL, (Friday) a thirty-six column paper, TWO DOLLARS per year; three copies FIVE DOLLARS AND A HALF; four copies, SEVEN DOLLARS; five copies, EIGHT DOLLARS AND A HALF; ten copies, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; twenty copies, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS in all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for.

REMITTANCES should be made by Post-office Money Order or Express. If this cannot be done, protection against losses by mail may be secured by forwarding a draft payable to the order of the proprietors of the JOURNAL, or by sending the money in a registered letter.

ADVERTISING RATES (per inch of twelve solid lines of advertising type). One inch, one insertion, ONE DOLLAR; two insertions, ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF; three insertions, TWO DOLLARS; four insertions, TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF; five insertions, THREE DOLLARS; six insertions, THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF; twelve insertions, FIVE DOLLARS AND A HALF; one month, EIGHT DOLLARS; two months, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; three months, TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS.

CONTRACTS for longer periods and liberal space made on liberal terms.

Address,
ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Wilmington, N. C.

ELECTION OF JUDGES.

The Charlotte *Democrat* says that at the election in August next SIX of the twelve Judges of the Superior Courts in this State will have to be voted for.

With all due respect for the opinion of our contemporary usually so accurate in its statements, we think the *Democrat* is mistaken in supposing that those Judges who drew the short terms will go out of office this year.

The Constitution provided that the Superior Court Judges elected at the first election under the Constitution, should hold their offices for eight years except those who drew the short terms. Those who drew the short terms were to hold office for four years. The Constitution further prescribed that the Judges elected at the first election under its provisions, should "hold their offices for the terms prescribed for them respectively next ensuing after the next regular election for members of the General Assembly."

The Supreme Court has decided, we believe, that the election in August, 1870, was "the next regular election for members of the General Assembly." This being so, those Judges who hold the short terms will not go out of office until August, 1874, when their successors shall have been elected as is provided for the election of members of the General Assembly.

We think there can be no doubt as to the incorrectness of the statement of the *Democrat*.

CAPTAIN JACK AND THE MODOCS.

Whether or not the surrender of certain of his warriors, together with the squaws and papooses of the whole tribe, will weaken or strengthen Captain Jack, the account of which appeared in our telegraphic columns on Saturday, is a question that will admit of much discussion. The accounts differ, but taking the highest figures, no more than fifteen men have surrendered, the remainder of the sixty odd persons consisting of women and children. These women and children would be only a burden to Captain Jack, and it is a stroke of policy on his part to rid himself of them.

But this is not the only question that is presented by this surrender, as the New York Evening *Post* asks:

"Are Eleanor Charley, Shack Nasty Jim, Curly Headed Doctor, Hooker Jim, and the rest of the eminent gentlemen who have kindly consented to lay down their arms, to be treated as prisoners of war or ordinary criminals? If the theory prevails that the Modoc Indians are an independent nation, then the surrender of these fellows entitles them to the privilege of immunity for whatever crimes they may have committed. If, on the contrary, the theory prevails that these men are citizens of the United States, in so far as the strictures of law are concerned, then they must be treated as any white criminal who, tired of dodging the officers of justice, walked to the nearest police station and delivered himself up.

The question is one that we do not propose to answer. We are glad to believe that General Sherman's inhuman suggestion to slaughter the whole tribe without exception and without trial, will not be carried out.

KIND AND NOBLE WORDS FOR THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

The published threat of the "Grand Army of the Republic" to prevent by force sympathizers with the Confederate dead from decorating their graves on the late memorial day, has called forth a leader of unusual beauty and power from the New York *Tribune*.

It is so full of noble expression, and a broad and catholic charity, that we have concluded that we could not better use the space than in giving the following extracts:

The *Tribune* says: "Of course we discover in this demonstration of indignation at the proposed 'insult' the evidence of profound patriotism and earnest loyalty. We should, perhaps, be thankful in such times as these for the nice sense of honor, the exquisitely sensitive love of country, the reverent patriotism, the constancy of devotion to the Union, and the undying hostility to its dead and buried enemies, of which we have here such tokens. For it must be confessed that many things of late have made us skeptical of any such keeness of susceptibility. For really, when we sell our seats in the Senate, and our Senators themselves are bought and sold; when our judges haunt the lobbies of Congress to influence legislation for pay; when elections are carried by fraud and the perpetrators of fraud are protected by Executive pardon; when we peddle out our honor and trade upon our dignity in the face of all the world when we are scandalized in all departments by venality, corruption and incompetency, we should perhaps welcome anything that seems an honest burst of indignation for whatever cause that has in it something akin to pride of land or race.

"And yet, shall we be deemed unpatriotic or disloyal if we say that there seems somehow in this bristling up of resentment at the decoration of the graves of dead enemies something trivial and narrow; something not entirely worthy a great and magnanimous people? In the year following the close of the war, before the bitterness of the long struggle had begun to give place to a more mellowed and tenderer feeling, it would not have been natural if we had protested against such a mingling of tributes and tears to the memory of the fallen on both sides. But eight years have passed since then. Surely loyalty is no such mercenary, chintzy thing that we should nurse forever the animosities it engendered; nor is its quality so feeble that to-day's magnanimity grow round and cover over it will overshadow or [illegible]

"Let us be grateful that the dead are inclosed and covered from the pen that anathematizes the letter-writer, and in the cheery piety of old customs, brighten it out of our sight's memory and darkness into the largeness and exclusivity of humanity, into sympathy with the universal brotherhood of man. Here and to-day the pettiness of our fierce aggressions, our struggles and our strife, our toil, sweat, and fear, are all the world to us; we magnify and dwell upon them; we draw away from them and they grow less and less, and fade away behind us. We shall experience eternal pitiless ogly as we shall Christian charity if we gather only trifles memories as we look back over the past. Under kindly memories not alone of those we loved, but equally of those with whom we differed, who were of our race and our blood, and whatever their faults or their mistakes, were our brothers. Be sure we shall be doing no treasonable act injustice, nor any good service charity, if on the same day, and even by the same hands, the graves of the Union and Confederate dead, lying side by side in all the South, are made fragrant and beautiful with the tokens of tender and affectionate remembrance."

FRANCE AND ITS NEW PRESIDENT.

From his just tribute to the "noble and fair lot a bloodless one," President Thiers, in spite of the many and honorable services he has rendered to France, found himself on Saturday last compelled to resign his high position because of his demand that the government be at once and definitively declared a permanent Republic. This unprivileged act of affirmation of public means at once combined all the factions opposed to it and arrayed them *en masse* against the late President. Bonapartists and Orleanists and Imperialists at once made common cause against the Republic. What will be the ultimate result of this temporary union of discordant, conflicting and hostile interests, or how long it will last no one can say. The immediate result was the election of Marshal MacMahon, a man fully identified with the late Empire, the successor of President Thiers, because of the high trust confided to him, and the appointment of a new ministry. As we have said, we consider that for a bloodless coup de main and peaceful order restored throughout the country. Indeed the election of Marshal MacMahon is a great relief to many, and the fears of the people are allayed. In 1851 he was one of the generals in command of the army of Paris, and in 1852 was made Senator and Marshal of France, and Duke De Magenta, the resident of a noble Irish family, was born at Sully in the year 1808, and is, to-day, the handsome soldier in France. He entered the military service of his country in 1827, at the school of St. Cyr, was sent to Algiers in 1830, took part in the siege of Constantine in 1836, was promoted Captain and Major in 1840, and Lieutenant Colonel in the Foreign Legion in 1842. He joined the Foreign Regiment of the line in 1845, and General of Brigade in 1848.

In 1855 when Canrobert left the Crimea, General MacMahon, then in France, was selected by the Emperor to succeed him in command of a division; and when the chief of the Allied Armies resolved on assaulting Sebastopol, they assigned to General MacMahon the perilous post of carrying the works of the Malakoff. For his brilliant success on this occasion he was made a grand cross of the Legion of Honor, and in 1856 was nominated a knight grand cross of the Bath.

General MacMahon took a conspicuous part in the Italian campaign of 1859, received the baton of a Marshal, and was created duke of Magenta in commemoration of that victory. He represented France at the coronation of William of Prussia, in November, 1861, was nominated to the command of the 3d *corps d'armee*, 14th October, 1862, and appointed Governor-General of Algeria in 1864.

The part he took in the late unfortunate war, in which Prussia so signally humbled the power and pride of France is too fresh in the recollection of our readers to need repeating here. The army of France, to the supreme command of which, he was appointed under President Thiers' Administration, is said to be entirely devoted to him.

France needs, above all things, peace and rest, and it may well be doubted, therefore, whether in the existing condition of affairs Marshal MacMahon is not now the right man in the right place in that afflicted country.

British India now has five thousand miles of railroad in operation, and three thousand in course of construction.

TROUBLE ON THE MEXICAN BORDER.

It is reported that General McKenzie pursued a band of predatory Lipan and Kickapoo Indians from Fort Clark, Texas, into Mexico and killed nineteen, captured forty-two, and destroyed two villages. Fort Clark is in Kinney county, and thirty-five miles east from the Rio Grande. McKenzie's pursuit is said to have extended eighty miles. The Lipans haunt the region north of Kinney county and east of the Pecos river. When pursued for offences in Texas, they usually escape into Coahuila or Chihuahua, Mexico, and remain until forced back for outrages there.

The account of the affair as given in dispatches from San Antonio, Texas, is substantially as follows: For months past Lipans and Kickapoos have made raids across the Rio Grande and robbed and murdered American citizens at will. Their camp was within the territorial limits of Mexico, and it is said that they have been joined by large numbers of Mexican maranders. The cattle stolen by them have been sold to Mexican rancheros. The frequent and bloody incursions of these savages have created great alarm all along the frontier, and it appears that General McKenzie at length resolved to follow them to their camp near the Santa Rosa mountains, on Mexican soil, and strike a blow that would put a stop to their incursions. Accordingly, on the 17th instant he started at the head of the Sixth cavalry, six hundred in number, with trusty guides, crossed the Rio Grande, and by a forced march of eighty miles into Mexico, reached the camp of the savages at early dawn and made an attack. The Indians, taken by surprise, offered but slight resistance. Many fled to the mountains. Nineteen of their warriors were killed and about as many wounded. Forty squaws were captured, and a hundred horses, together with much other stolen property, were recovered. The loss of the troops was one killed and two wounded. Gen. McKenzie recrossed the Rio Grande with his prisoners and the re-captured property, and returned to the fort. It is said that the troops were fired on by the Mexicans while re-crossing the Rio Grande, and that great excitement prevail on the Mexican frontier.

What the result of this invasion of Mexican territory will be, can not be safely predicted just now, unless it be true, as has been reported, that the act was authorized and will be supported by the President. We confess that to us it seems exceedingly probable that the commencement of open hostilities with Mexico will not long be postponed. It is true, the President has no right to declare war or to make war with a foreign nation, but these are days in which the right is not so much looked to as the power. Especially is this the case with President Grant.

A very slight intimation from Head Quarters, doubtless, would have been sufficient to induce General McKenzie or any other Federal officer, to cross the Rio Grande in pursuit of a party of marauding Indians, even though an outrage was committed against a peaceful foreign nation. It is scarcely to be supposed however, that an officer of General McKenzie's rank and experience, would have committed what he must have known to be so grave an offence without some assurance that his position in the army would not be thereby endangered. He would scarcely have followed a band of thieves across the border if he had supposed he would be cashiered for doing so.

We take it, therefore, that the invasion of Mexican soil was made with the consent, if not by the order, of President Grant. If this be true, it may be assumed that it is the President's purpose to complicate the situation between Mexico and the United States as to make open and acknowledged war the only solution of its difficulties.

We have little doubt that there is just cause for complaint on the part of the United States against Mexico. It may be questioned too, whether a small war will not work to the advantage of the United States, considered from a selfish, not to say a mean, stand point.

The average Northern man will say to himself, if Mexico shall be "annexed" to the United States, the leeches who love so long been sucking the life-blood from the South, will loose their hold here and fasten themselves upon the fresh victim offered to their insatiable maws. The military, of course, want war. The chances are, therefore, if would seem, that the act of General McKenzie will not receive severe censure either from the public or from the Government.

However this may be, the act will lead directly and inevitably to war, unless it is disavowed and an apology tendered for it.

THE WAR RECORD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We are glad to see an interest awakening in the record made by North Carolina soldiers during the late unsuccessful attempt to establish the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

We are pleased, too, at the shape and direction that is being given to that interest. The Raleigh *Sentinel* proposes to publish a sketch or sketches from every county in the State, showing the record of the soldiers for that county. Colonel Stephen D. Pool, of the *Journal of Commerce*, proposes to publish first, in newspaper, and then in book form, accounts of every battle in which North Carolina Troops took part during the late war. We are, indeed, heartily glad to make these announcements, and will take great pleasure, by every means in our power, in forwarding the schemes for the collection and preservation of our war records—a step that is both necessary and preliminary to a full, well digested history of the deeds of North Carolina Troops in our glorious, but unfortunate, struggle for freedom and independence.

The plan proposed by the *Sentinel*, if carried out, will give to the historian an immense store of authentic material, and will leave him little to do but to arrange and digest it. As we understand the proposition of the *Sentinel*, it is simply to collect and publish the ample stores now everywhere scattered and daily diminishing. Colonel Pool, we believe, proposes to go a step farther, and prepare and publish digested accounts of the battles in which North Carolinians took part, "especial care being taken to show what those troops did and suffered in each of those battles, and what glory and renown our officers and men fairly won."

This is no light task. When the story of North Carolina prowess shall have been told, the history of the Confederacy will have been written. There were but few battle fields of the late war that were not reddened by the blood of North Carolinians.

The plan proposed by the *Sentinel* necessarily involves the telling of the same story for almost every county in the State. Our regiments were not formed, except in very rare cases, of companies from the same county, or from one section of the State. The history of a single company will, to a great extent at least, involve the history of its regiment, brigade, division and army corps. The war record of the several counties separately and contemporaneously prepared, and by a different hand in each county will, therefore, involve much repetition, utterly useless in a general State history of the war, yet absolutely necessary to every full and intelligible county sketch. The plan proposed by Col. Pool is not liable to this objection, if objection it be. Indeed, the two projects do not cover the same ground, nor is there any conflict or rivalry between them. The State needs that both shall be fully carried out.—County sketches will allow of a minuteness of personal detail that a State history would not permit.

We do not see any conflict between the projects.

We welcome every effort made to perpetuate the deeds done by North Carolina soldiers. It will never be an easier matter to put in shape the recollections of the participants in those glorious achievements that challenge the admiration of the world, than it is to-day. We fear that even now much important evidence has been lost, that many scenes and incidents of individual, if not associated, prowess, have been forgotten. We trust there will no longer be any delay. We would gladly see a State organization formed for the purpose of systematising the great work and also subordinate county organizations. It is no easy matter for any one man to write a a fair and just account even of his own county. It will take at least a half dozen sketches on an average for each county. We trust they will be written. There need be no fear that there will be too many of them or that they will be too full, or too minute or too much in detail. The very object of the scheme is to secure an inexhaustible supply of minute details for the historian to draw from; even the most trivial incidents, seemingly, will be welcome. The enterprise is a great one, and will, we trust, be successfully carried out, and at once. Let the work begin at once. One sketch will suggest another. Succeeding sketches will supplement, correct and add to preceding ones. Let no one fear that the amount of matter will prove too great.

Colonel Pool, in announcing his purpose to the public, says: "After waiting for several years for some one more competent to undertake the task, I have determined to devote the remaining years of my life to this labor of love. I yield to none in love for my native State, or in admiration for the gallant men who have shed imperishable glory upon her."

We congratulate North Carolinians everywhere that a gentleman so competent to perform the task has taken upon himself this labor of love. Himself no mean actor in the deeds or careless spectator of the events he seeks to place upon imperishable record, Colonel Pool is well qualified by his habits of life, and by mental culture, and by literary attainments to do full justice to the great subject to which he has so patriotically devoted his declining years.

As we said at the outset, we are very much gratified, not only to see so much interest manifested in our war record, but also to see the shape and direction it is taking.

CURIOUS.

We learn from the Baltimore *American* that "General Le Blanc, the commander of the forces that lately attempted to dispossess the Kellogg officials at St. Martinsville, was brought before the United States Commissioner, but no overt act being proved against him, was discharged."

If Kellogg be Governor of Louisiana, and if there be any man in that State or out of it, who has been guilty of an "overt act" of opposition or treason to his Government, we had supposed Colonel Le Blanc to be the man.

Colonel Le Blanc was in the field under a commission from Governor McEnery, and with troops under his command, with arms, ammunition and supplies, for the avowed purpose of resisting and overthrowing the Kellogg Government and for no other purpose. He openly and boldly confronted the Kellogg forces, and, if we mistake not, had more than one collision with them in which life was taken.

President Grant asserts that the Kellogg government is the true and lawful government of Louisiana; that it has been judicially determined so to be, by the inferior and Supreme Courts of the State and tacitly by Congress, and as such he supports it with all the power of the United States.

And yet, in the face of all this, Colonel Le Blanc is discharged by a United States Commissioner for want of proof of an overt act!

Possibly, however, the Commissioner discharged his prisoner as a "turbulent and disorderly person," in order that he might obey the injunction of the Proclamation, that all such persons should within twenty days retire "to their respective places of abode." If he held Colonel Le Blanc it is certain he could not go home; that he was a "disorderly and turbulent person," as the President mildly phrases it, is also certain. What, then, could the Commissioner do but discharge him? It is curious for all that, however.

STATE NEWS.

The Examination and Commencement exercises of the Goldsboro' Female College take place on the 5th and 6th of June next.

Mr. Thomas M. Ramsay organized a Lodge of Good Templars at Raffin on Thursday night, and another at Reidsville on Friday night.

The Warrenton Gazette says: The peach crop of that county promises to be an abundant one, but we are told the apple crop is not a full one.

Mr. R. H. Whitaker, editor of the Friend of Temperance, was in Smithfield last Friday night, where he made a temperance speech and organized a Council of Friends of Temperance.

The Raleigh Sentinel says it is informed that Prof. W. E. Kerr, State Geologist, has obtained Dr. Hunter's collection of native woods of North Carolina, amounting to one hundred specimens (exclusive of shrubs) for exhibition at Vienna.

The Warrenton Gazette says: Notwithstanding the severe and protracted Winter and wet Spring, our farmers are more forward this year than last, and many of them have begun to chop cotton, while nearly all have finished planting.

Alonzo Peterson, colored, from Sampson county, confined in the Penitentiary for the crime of rape, attempted to break out on last Saturday, but was brought down by a shot from the guard. The wound is in the neck and is not considered serious.

The Newbern Times says: We learn that a new Co-operative Building Association upon a large scale is to be formed in this city, and that a sufficient number of shares have already been taken by some of our most prominent business men to insure its organization and success.

The Charlotte Democrat says: We are requested by the Rev. Dr. Phillips to announce that the Rev. B. Craven, President of Trinity College, will preach the annual sermon before the Williams Association at the ensuing commencement of Davidson College. Gen. Thos. L. Clingman will deliver the Address before the Literary Societies.

The Norfolk Journal says: The managers of the New York, Norfolk and Charleston Railroad Company, accompanied by a portion of their staff, have arrived in this city, and are now quartered at the Atlantic Hotel. Rooms were engaged yesterday to serve for the various offices of the company. The engineers and draft-man will arrive next week, when the surveys will begin, running upon two lines from Norfolk and one from Portsmouth. The object is to locate the route hence to Charleston upon a perfect air line.

The Goldsboro' Messenger says: A meeting of the North Carolina Construction Company, was held on the 22d inst., at which permanent organization was perfected, officers elected, and organization papers filed.

This company propose to build the New York, Norfolk and Charleston Railway, through to Goldsboro' during the present year, and are sanguine of being able to push the work in such manner as to astonish the public. Their engineers will commence operations this week.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: We learn from the President that stock enough has been subscribed to secure the continuance of the Fair. A free consultation was held with the farmers last week in regard to the premium list, and it will emphatically be a farmer's list. Gen. Hampton will be invited to deliver the address, and we feel certain that he will come. No other man in the United States could draw so large a crowd in the two Carolinas. Gen. Hampton told the writer of this a few days ago that he would be here in October, and there is no doubt whatever that he will accept the invitation to the Fair.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: We get from Rev. Mr. David, the particulars of the burning of the negro cabin at Lanesboro', Anson county, which consumed two little negroes, aged respectively four, and two years. The mother had shut them up in the house and gone off into the neighborhood. Mr. David said when he reached the scene of the disaster, the fire was still smouldering, and the half-burned bodies could be plainly seen, but the mother and the other negroes present, had made no efforts to recover them. After remonstrating with them about the brutality of their indifference, he got some of them to aid him in removing the charred bodies.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: The next biennial session of the Supreme Council Friends of Temperance will be held in this city, commencing on the 4th Tuesday in June, 24th prox. The following are the officers of the Supreme Council:

President—A. Pope Abell, Savannah Georgia.

Associate—R. H. Whitaker, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Chaplain—Rev. A. P. Garland, Richmond, Va.

Secretary—Rev. W. B. Wellons, Suffolk, Va.

Conductor—Rev. W. W. Green, Lewis' Store, Va.

Sentinel—W. H. Crew, Richmond, Virginia.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: A. W. Richardson, Sen., (familiarly known as Applewhite Richardson,) lives on Liver River, near Earpsboro', in O'Neal's township, Johnston county. He is 72 years old and hale and hearty; so much so that, until he joined the church, two years ago, he could beat any of his sons in a good square night's dancing, and he could do so now, if not prohibited by the church. Mr. Richardson has been three times married, his third wife now living. He is the father of 27 children, of whom six were girls, and of the whole number twenty-five are now living. He has also eighty-six grand children and one hundred and eighty-six great grand children, and not a single Radical amongst them. Mr. Richardson was always, and is now, an old-fashioned Democrat.

It is a remarkable fact in connection with this large family, that they are so located around the good old patriarch as to be able to leave home in the morning, take dinner with the old gentleman, and return to their homes the same day.

The Fayetteville Eagle says: The fifty-seventh annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of North Carolina will be held in St. John's Church, of this place, on Wednesday, the 28th inst. The Diocese of North Carolina was organized in the year 1794, by the election of the Rev. Charles Pettigrew, the grandfather of the lamented and highly distinguished General James Johnston Pettigrew, to the Episcopate. He died, however, before the time appointed for his consecration. The Diocese was under the charge of the Rt. Rev. Richard Channing Moore, Bishop of Virginia, from the year 1817 to 1823, when the Rev. John Stark Ravenscroft was elected Bishop and consecrated in the same year. Under his manly and vigorous administration the interests and power of the Church were greatly advanced and the number of parishes increased. He died in 1830, mourned by all who knew him—loved not only by those of his own religious faith, but by all Christians. He was succeeded in the Episcopate by the Rev. Levi Silliman Ives, who was Bishop of the Diocese until his withdrawal to the Roman Communion in 1852. In 1853 the Rev. Thomas Atkinson, then Rector of Grace Church in the city of Baltimore, was elected Bishop and consecrated on the 17th of October of the same year. Since his election to the Episcopate the Diocese has increased greatly in power and strength.

State Medical Convention in Session at Statesville.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

STATESVILLE, May 22nd, 1873.—The President called the Convention to order at 9 o'clock.

Doctor Patterson from the Committee on Credentials, submitted a report, which recommends for membership Doctors Walker G. McLenden, Anson county; J. W. Vick, Selma, Johnston county; John A. Allison, Iredell county; Albert G. Carr, Wake county; William G. Johnson, Davie county; Jacob M. Hadley, Lenoir county; John B. Gaither, Rowan county; Doctor P. Livingston Murphy, New Hanover county; and I. E. Green, Warren county. Doctor J. M. Hadley was also received as a regularly appointed delegate of the Lenoir County Medical Society.

Doctor Peter E. Hines, Chairman of Committee on Nominations, submitted the following report:

President—Dr. W. A. B. Norcom, of Edenton.

Vice Presidents—1st, Dr. J. B. Jones, Charlotte, N. C.; 2d, Dr. R. F. Lewis, Lumberton; 3d, Dr. C. G. Cox, Richlands; 4th, Dr. J. L. Knight, Tarboro.

Orator—Dr. A. B. Pierce, Halifax.

Treasurer—Dr. H. J. Balmson, Salem.

Secretary—Dr. Jas. McKee, Raleigh.

Delegates to American Medical Association—Drs. T. B. Jerman, Warren; W. W. Lane, Wilmington; H. Kelley, Statesville; C. J. O'Hagan, Greenville; F. M. Roumtree, Snow Hill. Alternates—Dr. R. L. Payne, Lexington; J. F. Shaffner, Salem; H. O. Wyatt, Kinston; Dr. N. Patte,son, ——; G. G. Smith, Concord.

Committee on Publication—Dr. E. B. Haywood, P. E. Hines, James McKee.

Dr. Shaffner introduced a resolution authorizing the Secretary to give credit on his books to members who will voluntarily advance ten dollars to assist in paying up the accrued debt of the Society. Adopted.

Dr. Balmson, as Chairman of the Committee on Anæsthesia, (plain English, chloroform and ether, read a lengthy report, which was, on motion, referred to the Committe on Publication.

Dr. Kelly read an invitation to the Society from Messrs. Wallace Brothers & Shipkens to visit their Herbarium, located in the town. On motion, the invitation was accepted.

The officers were then installed and the Convention adjourned, to meet again in Charlotte on the third Tuesday in May, 1874.—*Raleigh News.*

THE WESTERN CYCLONE.

Terrific Character of the Storm—The Devastation Complete in its Track Further Details, &c., &c.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 25.—Dispatches from Iowa give full details of the terrible cyclone of Thursday. Scarcely a barn or dwelling is left in his track.—The town of Lancaster is entirely demolished. The cyclone started near that city, and advanced north-easterly, passing north of Tallyrand through the German settlement of Bader. It approached the line of Washington county, where it jumped a distance of about eight miles. It swept along the ground for six or eight miles, and then disappeared in the middle of the township as suddenly as it had appeared.

The fright of the people renders them unable to give a satisfactory account of the tornado. Those who witnessed it saw timber, cattle, sheep, mud, and trees whirled into the air with terrific force. Many saved their lives by going into cellars. Some, who considered themselves safe in their dwellings, found themselves sprawling on the ground in an instant; the houses being thrown over by the tornado. Boards and heavy timbers were driven into the ground so tightly as to be immovable. Dead horses, cattle, and hogs are visible on all sides, and chickens were found without feathers.

On the farm of John Cunningham 300 head of stock were killed outright. His family went into the cellar at the approach of the storm, but were lifted out and thrown on the ground by the wind. Mr. Davids, of the next farm east of Cunningham's, was killed.

Mr. Hansell, who was with him at the time, received injuries from which he died Friday. All of his clothing was torn from his person.

The tops of trees over which the cyclone passed have the appearance of being sawed off clean and smoothly.

A school-house containing the teacher and twenty pupils was torn to pieces. The daughter of Henry Rathmell was carried a quarter of a mile, where her mangled body was found almost nude. Miss Smith, and six scholars were badly injured. Mud was blown in their faces with such force as to leave the appearance of tattooing with India ink, and it cannot be washed out.

Mrs. Walters was instantly killed near the school-house. She had twin babies in her arms when found, one of which died from injuries received on Thursday, while the other escaped unhurt. Two others of Mrs. Walters' children, who were in the school-house at the time, were fatally injured. Orchards were completely destroyed. A man named Baker, who was driving a team of mules, saw the storm approaching, and took refuge under a hedge, from whence man, wagon, and team were taken up and carried a quarter of a mile into the field. Baker escaped uninjured.

Pieces of hail found weighed seven ounces, and were nine inches in circumference, and some still larger are reported having been found. A flock of 150 sheep, huddled together, were taken up by the storm, carried half a mile, and when they struck the earth, all but forty of them were actually torn to fragments and scattered along the route of the cyclone. Very little definite information has been received from Keokuk county, but it is known that Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Endlebarger, and three children were killed. The loss of property is estimated at $100,000.

The Fastest Half-mile Ever Trotted.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Bonner's mare Pocahontas, trotted half a mile at Fleetwood park, in the extraordinary time of 1:04½. This is the fastest half-mile ever trotted. Dexter and Startle have both trotted in 1:04½; but Pocahontas has beaten their time by one-quarter of a second. She was driven publicly by John Murphy, to sulky, in presence of a number of spectators, and timed by Mr. Gildersleeve, Mr. Bonner, and Mr. Van Cott, the superintendent of the Park.—*New York Sun, 20th.*

A gratifying evidence of Southern prosperity is furnished in the recent report of the directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The close of the war left it a wreck and bankrupt. It now shows a net revenue of $1,022,285 for the year just past, the total earnings having been nearly $3,000,000. This is the great cotton road of the South; the figures, therefore, show an increase in the Southern trade and trade of that section, and promise well for the future.

Some secular papers, and even some of the Methodist papers, North and South, have been led into grievous errors concerning the location of the Vanderbilt University. By the terms of the princely gift of Mr. Vanderbilt, the site was fixed at Nashville, and the Board of Trustees upon the recommendation of the College of Bishops, have selected the precise location. The "Central" College which has been announced as having been located at Knoxville, is the College of the M. E. Church (North) which has been richly endowed. The citizens of Knoxville have given $42,000 and a site worth $10,000 in consideration of its being the favored spot.—*Christian Advocate.*

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

[Special Correspondence of the JOURNAL.]

Interesting and Harmonious Session—New Hanover's Representatives—Drs. Norcom and Satchwell on Acute Inflammation—Dr. Satchwell's Eloquent Speech—Annual Address by Dr. Thomas F. Wood, the Orator, &c.

STATESVILLE, May 23, 1873.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The monotony of our town has been somewhat varied by the annual meeting of the State Medical Society, which convened here on the 20th instant, and, after an harmonious session, closed about mid-day of the 22d. Considering the object of this Society, the cause of humanity, the elevation of the science of Medicine, too much praise cannot be awarded to these learned and scientific gentlemen who, for the promotion of the welfare of their fellow-men, yearly come together to interchange thoughts and ideas, thereby placing the standard of Therapeutics beyond the ken of empirics. With few exceptions the body was composed of Doctors East of this place, and New Hanover was ably represented by Dr. T. F. Wood, of your city, and Drs. Emett and Satchwell, from the county. The forenoon of the first day was occupied in minor transactions and preparations for future business, and soon after dinner the able President, Dr. Whitehead, of Salisbury, with the worthy and efficient Secretary, Dr. James McKee, of Raleigh, called the Society to order, the work for which they had assembled was begun in earnest, the case exciting most interest being one described by a Dr. Sharpe, which finally concluded in an entomological discussion that created no little merriment among some of the Doctors. In the morning of the second day several interesting papers were read, none eliciting more comment or praise than those of Dr. Hyatt, of Kinston. At the session last year Drs. Norcom and Satchwell were appointed to discuss the subject of "Acute Inflammation"—manner of treatment, &c. So, upon the reassembling of the Convention for its afternoon session, by previous arrangement Dr. S. S. Satchwell, of New Hanover, began, and for two and a quarter hours held spell-bound with earnest attention, not only the medical fraternity, but many others who had been attracted thither to hear the debate. As I listened, I could but think, if the Doctor's late address before the Alumni of New York College approximated this, how just and merited was the praise awarded, for rarely has it been my lot to enjoy such a literary treat, replete, as it was, with language most choice, dialectics most sound, a "*chef d'œuvre*" that the Doctor might well be proud of. The Doctor commenced by saying that thought was never so active as now, inquiry never so free, investigation so bold, all things being tested by the touch-stone of experience, reason, logic, revelation, and an enlightened progress.

Amid all improvements, none were more marked and important than the art and science of medicine. For ages its leading votaries, unsurpassed in scholastic learning, powers of investigation and discovery, as well as in self-sacrifice and love of science and humanity, have been laying its foundation and adding to its advancement. Upon the noble superstructure of their labors and the laws of nature a medical pyramid has arisen, widening, deepening, strengthening with the lapse of centuries, emitting from its towering heights benignant and brilliant rays of light and knowledge, thereby advancing civilization and medical progress. The builders of this temple are they who have subordinated self to the cause of science and good of the profession. The Doctor then stated that no subject had been the cause of more inquiry among the profession than "Inflammation," of its causes, its pathology, &c., &c., have been the theories.—Laying down these as a basis of what he termed conservatism versus restorative, styling the latter beautiful in theory, but founded in error, the Doctor argued at length, stating that he believed in conservatism in medicine as well as in law, politics or religion. Vain would be the attempt to follow Dr. Satchwell through his long line of reasoning, fearlessly advancing his views. Most nobly did he support them by argument strong and able, while his peroration was truly grand, his allusion to North Carolina and to the profession in the State being highly appreciated. Of the merit of Dr. Satchwell's address, certainly in a literary point of view, the Doctors, even, did not disagree, some going so far as to pronounce it the ablest production that had ever been delivered before their body.

A short recess and Dr. Norcom, of Edenton, began his reply, combating in a skilful manner the arguments of Dr. Satchwell, pronouncing some of his theories as effectually exploded as anything could be. Citing authority upon authority from leading physicians of this and other countries in support of the views he entertained, he doubtless convinced some of the brethren of their correctness, while the unlearned felt pleasure in the handsome manner in which he acquitted himself.

The Presbyterian Church having been offered and accepted as the place for the delivery of the annual oration, quite a respectable number of the citizens, together with the Medical Society, assembled therein, at 8 o'clock, to listen to the orator of the occasion, Dr. Thos. F. Wood, of Wilmington.

In a brief, yet happy manner, Dr. Wood was introduced by the President to the audience, when boldly stepping forward, in a clear and distinct voice, after a few preliminary remarks, he announced that the subject to which he would direct their attention was the

SCIENCE OF MEDICINE,

beginning by stating that the science or art of medicine deserves the particular consideration of the student of philosophy, from its antiquity, from its close connection with intellectual development from the most remote times, and as being a part of our social organism, inseparable as it is from the advance of our present civilization. The laymen have looked upon medicine too much as a mystery, as an art or system of ceremonials, which the High Priests should alone know, but have never lent a willing ear to know how fearfully and wonderfully we are made

MEDICINE AND OTHER SCIENCES.

A comparison could not be justly instituted between medicine and one of the exact sciences or more perfected arts, but if we take astronomy as an example, mother and mistress of the sciences as she is, we find that although it has as a basis of exact mathematical data it comes far short of perfection. It has had in its favor what medicine has never had, and may never hope to have, mathematical formula upon which to build. Medicine has dealt with inappreciably delicate processes; vital phenomena in all its intricacy has been the mystery which medicine has been dealing with through so many centuries. Medicine has grown by the accretion of apparently unimportant particles, and has attained at last the dignity of a science. The circulation of the blood, which is the common property of the world, cost the labor of twenty or more anatomists through a period of more than a century. It was not a revelation, the sudden outburst of agencies; but taught by the accumulated discoveries of a century, a scholar worked out the grand problem and made the name of Wm. Harvey glorious. In succession medicine supposed a strategy, other discoveries were presented to the world as a result of the accumulated learning of centuries—that of Oxygen by Priestly and Schiele, vaccination by Jenner, and following Montagu's introduction of inoculation, then chloroform succeeding the anæsthetic properties of nitrous oxide gas, the discovery of distinct nerve fibres for sensation and motion by Bell and Magendie, all coming so rapidly upon each other as to lead the world to believe it was the easy and spontaneous evolution of intellectual developement. But not so; unrequitted toil, labor in the face of the world's objections, opposition to dissection, opposition to religion, these were the charges which progressive medical science had to frown down, outlive and rise above

SCEPTICISM.

The impetus that medical science received, dating from the discovery of the circulation of blood, had left a false so-called philosophy which was not founded on correct observation, to move forward on the road of progress, but speculation succeeded these searching enquiries after truth and medicine leaped into scepticism and materialism, driven to despair by multiplication of theories and vagueness of knowledge, resulting in a revolution which gave birth in the 18th century to such minds as Hallen, Morgagni, and others who were stigmatized as stooping to small matters of elementary questions. Yet from this conflict came forth lights that have illuminated brilliantly the road to medical fame. Still, to this day, the world regards the intellectual conflict going on between the old and the new schools of medicine, as an indication that medical thought, though there is a deep and solid advancement always in progress which reveals itself not to the superficial, but only to those skilled and learned, those willing to dive beneath the constantly changing surface current.

INFLAMMATION.

The controversy which of late has been actively going on in the medical profession has been mainly upon the subject of Inflammation. Disputants have arrayed themselves in acrimonious debates upon its pathology. The advance parties, taking up weapons of a better studied and more perfected treatment, have caused the entire field to be resurveyed, and as a result of their investigation, discoveries which make a golden era in pathology, have been the outgrowth. Thus a dissension commenced in acrimony or with no higher aim than to establish a new theory or sustain an old one, has resulted to great advantage to all concerned, except, perhaps, the disputants themselves or those devoted to mere theory.

PATHOLOGY AND GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

It has been too much the habit of physicians to regard a knowledge of pathological histology in the light of a literary pastime, while their labors and observations in microscopic tissues, have led to fatalism, ignoring the first cause of all life, though such was not the legitimate outgrowth of these mental studies, and the object of rational medicine is science, not mystery. At the risk of overstepping legimate bounds, the Doctor said Pathology should be more generally studied by the practitioner, for upon such date rest

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1873.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.

An Unintentional Confession by one of Sherman's Members.

The Columbia (S. C.) Sun and Times publishes the following letter, which found both streets of Columbia shortly after the army of General Sherman left, and the original of which has been preserved and can be substantiated.

CAMP NEAR CAMDEN, S. C., }
February 24, 1865. }

I have no time for ... We have had a glorious ... State. Concentrated h... burned and plunder was the order ... day. The cavalry have ... and to unutterable... the prisoners, cops, ... the torch of ... Columbia. The whole ... is one mass of ... Each ... ed by companies. ... to burn whatever ... any given ... and first choice falls ... the commander-in-chief ... with the cops come ... and, fourthly, to field ... and transmitted to ...

... allowed to join these ... without descending them... One of our corps ... a suit of rough ... of my men, and was ... the place. He got a ... silver mounted ... time hall, pitcher, and ... watch, from a Mr. ... DeSaussure ... U. S. of South Caro... ... to work over liber... ... the ruin of capitol ... their plunder in the estimation. This ... for the reason, in ... persons appear to have represented the two extremes of nature—the one being very light and the other very dark—but this difference in personal appearance only served to make their attachment reciprocal and stronger; for their love for each other, as every circumstance connected with the tragedy proves, was of the purest and most exalted nature. This love, which had been glowing with the utmost ardor, had entirely escaped the notice of the parents of either party for over a year, although they had their frequent places of trysting. Thus ample time had been given for what, at one time, might have been thought a mere attachment or regard for each other to ripen into the strongest infatuation. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of her parents and the threats of her brother Edward, Ellen remained true to her love, and when asked by Henry to be his wife she quietly consented, and the bargain was sealed by Henry impressing an affectionate kiss on the dimpled cheek of Ellen, and the young couple vowed to Heaven that they should be one or die in the attempt. The principal objection of the Collinses to young Radcliff was, that he was not rich in worldly goods, but his habits of industry and sobriety should have compensated for all this, but it seems not, for they very reluctantly consented to have the wedding at the home mansion, after remonstrances, threats and every appliance known in such cases had been exhausted. After the usual delays incident to such occasions, the day fixed for the celebration of the nuptials arrived, and a beautiful day it was—one of those bright, cheery May mornings, when all of God's creatures, birds, flowers and everything appears to be conspiring to render mortal beings more happy. About 10 o'clock, A. M., of the eventful day, the Rev. Mr. Mason, ... together with the members of both families, except her brother Edward, who was teaching school in New Geneva, were assembled in the home parlor nervously awaiting the appearance of the happy couple. They did not wait long. It was but a moment until their quick footsteps were heard descending the stairs, and entering the parlor with light hearts full of hope for the future, and the reverend gentleman proceeded at once to perform the marriage ceremony. When about half through with the ceremony her brother Edward, who had got the news of the wedding, rushed into the parlor with lightning speed, and the ferocity of a demon depicted in every feature, pistol in hand, aimed at the head of Henry. The ball took effect in the left temple, and the unfortunate young man fell dead at the feet of his half-made bride. Quick as thought, Ellen, who appears to have had a presentiment of the fearful ending of things, and, true to her lover, drew a dagger from her bosom, she had succeeded for that purpose, plunged it to her heart, and fell a lifeless corpse across the dead body of her intended husband. It is hardly necessary to state that a tragedy of such proportions caused the greatest excitement in the neighborhood. It was but a few moments until the news spread from house to house, and the neighbors flocked to the scene of carnage, there to find the assassin motionless as a post and unable to move from the presence of his victims. The sight of the dead bodies, especially Ellen, naturally pale, now rendered more beautifully and marblelike by loss of blood, so enraged and maddened the neighbors that in their great haste for the blood of Edward, they took him to the nearest sapling where his body was strung up and left to feed and fatten the ravens of the forest. Ellen and Henry were tenderly cared for by ... and their bodies enwreathed with a wreath of flowers and roses and placed in one grave together.

This tragedy, which has hardly a parallel in the history of any country, is said to have occurred within half a mile of the late prospects of Wilkes of Monmouth.

Early Friday morning, says the N. Y. World, Russell D. Cadman, a merchant from North Carolina, of probably the city purchasers for summer goods, was walking up Greenwich street when he was accosted by an unknown man who, having called him by his name, professed the greatest delight at meeting him in Cadman's native town in Columbus county, North Carolina. In the circumstances, entered into even to sympathize with him, during which they partook of a mutual cocktail. They then ... Mr. Cadman, who had previously ... Miss Jones, ... daughter of the Pres... South Carolina Secession Convention. We found these out on our trip through Georgia.

A letter was addressed to "Mrs. Thomas J. Myers, Boston, Mass.," in connection with the above we take the following from the Raleigh (N. C.) Sentinel:

Upon the slight contribution to the evidence in the Cadaghan case, in which Mr. Howard's Corporation Counsel, Mr. Wm. Howard's Corporation Counsel, Mr. Wm. Howard's Corporation Counsel, Mr. Wm

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1873.

STATE NEWS.

The jail of Greene county has not had an inmate for nearly two months.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: The cerebro spinal meningitis is raging in the Blount's creek section. Mr. J. H. Galloway, of Pitt county, died with it on the 13th inst.

The Wadesboro' Herald says: There is much complaint made by the farmers in the Pee Dee vicinity. The wheat and oat crop adjacent to the river, owing to the heavy freshets, will be a total loss.

The Magnolia Advertiser says: D. H. Murray, Esq., was in our office a few days ago with his son Charles, a boy of six years, who weighs sixty-five pounds. Mr. M. desires the next best to speak out.

The Durham Tobacco Plant says: The prospects for a tobacco crop in this vicinity this year, are not very favorable. We learn that not more than half of the farmers have succeeded in growing plants.

The Salem Press says: The fruit crop in several localities in the southern and eastern portions of the county is represented as fair, and the general impression seems to be that there will be more than half a crop in those sections.

The Raleigh News says: The "Sons of the Soil," a colored Temperance Order, which was organized in this city a year or two ago, is rapidly spreading over the South. The Grand Superintendent issued two charters last week.

The Wadesboro' Herald says: Last Friday we were shown a snake measuring near seven feet in length, which was killed by, and upon the plantation of, Mr. J. H. Rhine. It was a coachwhip, and the largest of its kind we have ever seen.

The Rocky Mount Mail says: We have just been shown by Mrs. D. Abrams, of this place, *three* eggs which were laid by *one* hen yesterday morning before 12 o'clock. We examined the eggs closely and they are perfect, but rather small.

The Rocky Mount Mail says: John Tisdale, son of Elsie Tisdale, formerly of this county, was murdered about two weeks ago by a band of negroes in Hale county, Alabama, as we learn by a private letter to Sheriff G. N. Lewis. The guilty parties are now in jail.

The Hickory Press says: The blacksmith shop with all its contents—a valuable property—belonging to William R. Aiken, Esq., near Devil's Shoals, Burke county, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 15th inst. Thought to be the work of an incendiary.

The Salisbury Watchman says: Mr. Theo. Parker, of this place, left Thursday night for West Point, having received the appointment as Cadet from this Congressional district. Mr. Parker is a son of the late Rev. John Haywood Parker, of this city, and is a young man of decided promise.

Charles Moore and Robert Smith, both colored, quarreled and fought in Charlotte last Wednesday night. The result was that Moore stabbed and mortally wounded Smith. The murderer has fled but a large number, both of white and blacks, were in pursuit of him at last accounts. This we learn from the Charlotte Observer.

The Greensboro' Patriot says: The Rev. Wm. S. Colston, residing near this place, fell speechless on his farm Wednesday last and died the day following. He was in his 58th year and had been a very useful minister of the M. E. Church in his early life. For several years he had applied himself to the farm, and was much esteemed by his neighbors.

The Newbern Times says: The inside work is progressing quite rapidly at Christ Church, and prospects are favorable for the holding of service within the structure during the coming month. The pews are all made and being put in position, while Mr. Hane and his assistants are busily engaged in painting certain portions of the wood work.

The Raleigh News says: Sheriff Tweed, of Madison county, notifies Gov. Caldwell of the capture and committment to the jail of his county of E. V. Peek on a bench warrant issued by Judge Henry. Peek is charged with having stolen a horse and a gold watch in Kentucky some four years ago. The Governor of Kentucky has been notified of the arrest.

The Wadesboro Herald says: There has been going on for the past week a very spirited revival at the Methodist Church, and much interest has been manifested in spiritual welfare. Up to the last meeting eleven converts had been made, and if we may judge from the large concourse in nightly attendance, and the zeal already evidenced in the good works, the church will reap a rich harvest.

The Tarboro Southerner says: The many admirers and backers of the celebrated stallion and racer, "Morgan," the property of Mr. H. L. Staton will be pained to learn that he is now *non est*, having breathed his last on Tuesday afternoon at the home of M. W. F. Lewis, in the upper portion of the county. "Morgan" was a noted and popular horse throughout this section of the State, enjoying a high reputation for speed and duty. He died of congestion of the lungs.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Sheriff Lee has written a letter to Governor Caldwell reminding his Excellency that the 16th of May is the day set apart for the decoration of the graves of the federal dead. He reminds the Governor, too, that the 50th of May is the day on which Simpson Mordecai and Thomas Gaither are to be executed in Wake county jail-yard by him (the Sheriff), and he asks that the death penalty be delayed till he has assisted in spreading flowers over the graves of some of his late comrades. We consider this refreshing.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: Among the farmers the subject of the weather and backwardness of their crops are favorite topics of conversation. Scarcely a section comes to us but we hear a story of a bad stand of cotton, necessitating replanting and even replowing, which augurs but a poor remuneration for the farmer for all his labor and toil. Present indications are that this year's crop will be a very expensive one to the producers. The cost of growing cotton can hardly be less than 20 cents per pound.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: No new enterprises in the progress of the age in the building trades on yesterday. The journeymen think an equitable arrangement will shortly be brought about, but on what basis we did not learn. The employers, we understand, have no great objection to the hour system, except in so far as builders contracts they have already entered into. They say they cannot help themselves if forced into this, are at present, and are willing to return the proposition on and after the 1st of August next. One of the contractors, it is said, offers to take up a large contract and allow journeymen to take it at their own

regard to the statements made by chairman of the strikers's meeting, Tuesday night, that Messrs. Betts, & Co. had yielded to the ten demand, we are told it is an entire ke. They have done nothing of nd, and stand with the employers stance to a "snap demand."—State. The biographies are of the of the hands lately employed by

this firm offered to resume work pending the settlement of the difficulty, but the offer was declined and money advanced to some of them to supply their families with the necessaries of life.

As to the strike extending among the farm laborers, we are pleased to learn that that is a mistake. We have seen and conversed with some of the largest planters in the county, and they so assure us. The hands are at work as usual, and there is an abundant supply of labor at $1 per day.

The Fayetteville Eagle says: The La Fayette Light Infantry Company now numbers some 85 members and organized permanently last Tuesday, the 20th. The Company celebrated its 17th anniversary at the Fair Grounds the same day. This date was formerly adopted in memory of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, 20th of May, 1775.

The Independent Company met last Monday night, at Town Hall, to organize, elect officers, &c. This is the oldest military company of volunteers in this State and, except one in Boston, we learn it was the oldest in the United States. We are, then, soon to have fully organized our two old volunteer companies, in which our town feel so much pride and interest in years past.

The following are the officers of the Independent Company:

Wright Huske, Major.
Charles Haigh, 1st Captain.
W. F. Campbell, 2d Captain.
W. E. Kyle, 3d Captain.
Charles Kennedy, 4th Captain.
Ed. P. Powers, 1st Sergeant.
B. E. Sedberry, 2d Sergeant.
Thos. H. McLean, 3d Sergeant.
Arch. A. McLauchlin, 4th Sergeant.
H. O. Sedberry, 1st Corporal.
I. B. Davis, 2d Corporal.
T. J. Campbell, 3d Corporal.
Jno. A. Sikes, 4th Corporal.
H. R. Horne, Secretary.

And the La Fayette Light Infantry elected the following officers:

J. B. Starr, Captain.
J. A. Pemberton, 1st Lieut.
A. B. Williams, 2d "
D. M. McDonald, 3d "
Isaac Jessup, Ensign.
J. W. Fuller, 1st Sergeant.
J. B. Smith, 2d "
G. P. McNeill, 3d "
C. Glover, 4th "
W. G. Hall, 5th "
J. M. Matthews, 1st Corporal.
D. Jones, 2d "
T. J. Sellars, 3d "
J. M. Woodward, 4th "
Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Surgeon.
M. Fuller, Treasurer.
J. M. Woodward, Secretary.
G. W. Wightman, Corresponding Secretary.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court and Judge Clark. Col. Allen Kenansville "Boys." Dinners. No Whiskey—Medicine—Men Cripples. &c.

KENANSVILLE, May 21, 1873.

Dear Journal:—Thinking a few lines from these parts might not be unacceptable, we decided to write, as the cause Mr. Lowrie would say, "this same."

Court is now in session, and there is a large crowd of people. Judge Clark presides, assisted by assistant Solicitor Hall and the usual array of warlike aspect. The docket presents no features for experimental war, being loaded specially mainly by Ku-Klux cases, which the repeated Ku-Klux created in horrid fright and the dudes, as he told us, drew himself for the "duration of the times." Business rules now, as naturally, suppose that the dudes looked. So his presence was some what savage and brilliant. But mark you to the contrary, to more mild-mannered individual can be found on earth, no more peaceable looking, more handshake in demeanor and with less about him suggestive of the ominous "the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth." A diminutive, dapper little specimen of the *genus homo* is he, looking so little like Hotspur that we can but recur, as closer type, to Shakespeare's pest, the dainty, effete and trimly dressed fop who assured him he would have been a soldier himself but "for these vile guns." We confess we grave pause astonished in the premises.

A host of Wilmington lawyers are present at Court, Col. Devane, Messrs. Holmes, Wright and others.

Conspicuous among the resident lawyers is Col. W. A. Allen. We have experienced the courtesy of this gentleman since being here and were impressed with the marked urbanity of his manner, enhancing that high appreciation of him which the reputation of his well known abilities had produced only and long ago made with us. Col. Allen is prominently and favorably known in all of this section of the State especially, and we trust his future and further distinction may be commensurate with his preeminent merits.

An important case comes up for trial at this term which attracts a general interest from the high repute of the parties concerned. An elderly and highly respectable lady is under an indictment of perjury and she is here surrounded and sustained by a large number of her relatives, people well known and respected. We forbear a statement of the case until the evidence shall develop all its details and the result be determined.

Kenansville is a pretty and interesting *locale*. One of its liveliest aspects just now proceeds from the presence of divers and sundry medicine men, who are loudly and vociferously blatant on the street corners and declare that your salvation depends upon your patronage of them. There being only exceptions to all rules we desire to make an exception in behalf of the agent of Mr. Farrior's preparations. He is here now and the last a what less active than others, the medicines he sells have the endorsement of people we all know, and the agent here represents them to the crowd in a manly and sensible manner, bearing no appearance or odor of *quackery*.

The town is under the harness of a prohibitory liquor law. Accident is the contign fate of the bar rooms, whose signs, numerously hanging out and noticeable mark, like gravestones, the place which once knew them owe mean the bar room, but shall know them no more. The thirsty people we met were legion, you may believe. One old gentleman was extremely irate. He made his grievances as he addressed it, the subject of a vehement oration to the crowd. He told us that he had come twenty-two miles in one hour and to go right back and, going by "My friends, forty-four miles a day, with between drinks, God knows it is." The very dry old gentleman could see neither eclipse nor reason in the existing state of affairs potatory.

Crops are all backward. Rain is the order of the day, and our farmer folks cannot sow and prospectively reap for the excess of it.

We retain, by the way, a painful reminiscence of an outrageous duckling, and we believe the allusion will not be less unpleasantly suggestive of a very prominent and estimable citizen of Wilmington, a well known "Attorney at Law," having a local habitation, professionally speaking, in the JOURNAL building.

In our "riding on a rail," in the course of our present journeyings, we have enjoyed the kindness and courtesy of Capts. Browning and Cutts, of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. Two Conductors more alive to their business and generously attentive to those under their official care, cannot be met with. We tender them our acknowledgments.

Yours, &c.,

B.

The New Orleans papers are giving brief biographical sketches of the members of the Kellogg Government engaged in the late riotings that have taken place in various parts of the State. The biographies are of the Negate Calendar order.

HEADQUARTERS.

GRANT ON LOUISIANA.

TWENTY DAYS' GRACE.

WASHINGTON, May 22—Night.—The following excited surprise in all circles, Senator West, with the others, being equally surprised:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Under the pretence that William P. Kellogg, the Executive of Louisiana, and the officers associated with him in the State administration were not duly elected, certain turbulent and disorderly persons have combined together, with force and arms, to resist the laws and constituted authorities of the State; and whereas, it has been duly certified that the proper local authorities, and been practically determined by the inferior and Supreme Courts of said State that said officers are entitled to hold their offices respectively, and execute and discharge the functions thereof; and whereas, Congress, at its late session, upon a due consideration of the subject, tacitly recognized the said Executive and his associates, then and now in office, by refusing to take any action thereto; and whereas, it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application of the legislature, or of the executive, when the legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and whereas, it is provided in the laws of the United States that, in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, "it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the legislature of such State or of the executive, when the legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or causing the laws to be duly executed; and whereas, the legislature of said State is not now in session and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the executive of said State, under section 4, of article 2d of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against domestic violence, and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and whereas, it is required that whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time. Now, therefore,

I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date, and hereafter to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State, and I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the law and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 22d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

By the President:

U. S. GRANT.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,
Acting Secretary of State.

THE MODOC WAR.

THE MODOCS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN REINFORCED.

LARGE SUPPLIES OF AMMUNITION IN THE HANDS OF THEIR ALLIES.

GENERAL INDIAN OUTBREAK FEARED.

WAR DANCES BY THE SAVAGES.

SETTLERS NOTIFIED TO LEAVE.

McKENZIES VICTORY CONFIRMED.

IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT.

FATALITY TO THE SHACKNASTY FAMILY.

THE MODOCS WANT TO MAKE PEACE.

THEY ARE GIVEN UNTIL TUESDAY TO SURRENDER.

CAPTAIN JACK'S BRAVES SURRENDER.

CAPTAIN JACK ALONE IN HIS GLORY.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN!

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22—Noon.—Dispatches state that the Modocs are going toward the Pitt River country. The trails show that the Modocs and Pitt River Indians have been in constant communication. It is believed that the Pitts are with Captain Jack now. The Pitts are also out of their country. Twenty-five Pitts were seen at Surprise Valley, but they suddenly disappeared. It is reported that much ammunition was sold to the Pitts. They have held several councils, and the agent here represents them to the crowd in a manly and sensible manner, bearing no appearance or odor of *quackery*.

YREKA, May 23—Noon.—A settler from Spruce Mountain, Nevada, reports that the Indian affairs have about reached a crisis. Hideously painted Indians have been stealing lead from the furnaces and buying ammunition. They are also having war dances and have notified the settlers to leave.

The impression here is that a general outbreak is being planned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23—Noon.—Jeff. C. Davis ranks as a Major-General while commanding against the Modocs.

It is officially reported that two hundred warriors, of the Yankton tribe, have left the reservation to join the hostile bands on the upper Missouri. The Indians will muster five thousand.

An official dispatch confirms Col. McKenzie's victory over the Kickapoo and Lipon Indians. The dispatch does not say whether the fight occurred on Mexican territory or not.

FAIRCHILD RANCHE, May 20.—A courier intercepted Gen. Davis while en route from the Lava Beds to Bremen's, whereupon the Warm Spring Indians and scouts were recalled. The programme has been changed. Gen. Davis has established his headquarters at Fairchild, twenty-three miles Northwest of the Lava Beds.

The soldiers scaled the ridge two ntyfive feet high in the face of the Modocs and drove them away. Captain Harbrack did not lose a man.

The captured squaws report operations of the last few months. They report that Shack Nasty Jack, Shook Nasty Bill, Steamboat Frank, Hooker Jim's father, Boston Nick and several other Modocs have been killed and many wounded. Curly Headed Jack is seriously wounded. Little John, being unable to move rapidly, has delayed the Modocs. At this stage the Warm Spring Indians made some hostile demonstrations and the captured squaws refused to speak further.

In the stampede Mrs. Hendricks, alias Lempsey, threw her child away, hoping to escape. The squaw killed the child. The captured squaws, and Mrs. Wrehmotel, two sisters of Boston Charlie, the mother of Black Jim and a girl were brought to camp. No braves were captured.

Two Indians have been sent to the Modocs offering them terms of surrender.

General Davis reports that no trouble is apprehended from the Klamoth Indians.

LATER.

The Modocs must be fifteen miles away. The squaws were taken before General Davis and talked much, but gave but little information. The Modocs number fifteen men and fifty squaws and children.

The Modocs want peace and want to talk with General Davis alone. Davis sent word that he did not want peace nor talk, but would allow them till Tuesday to surrender, and after that he would kill every Modoc found with a gun.

THE LATEST.

YREKA, May 23—Night.—The Hot Creek band of Indians, numbering 50 men, women and children, have surrendered and have been placed under guard. There were fifteen warriors, among whom were Bogus Charly, Shack Nasty Jim, Curley Headed Charley, and others, the best fighting men of Captain Jack's band. The surrender was unconditional. It is supposed there are no warriors with Captain Jack, whose whereabouts is unknown.

MASSACHUSETTS.

HOMŒPATHY IN BOSTON.

SEVERAL PHYSICIANS EXPELLED FROM THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

BOSTON, May 24—Night.—The Board of Trial of the Massachusetts Medical Society, which recently tried certain members of the Society for practicing Homœpathy, on the ground that such practice violated their right to membership, and rendered a decision today expelling 7 physicians from membership in said Society.

HEADQUARTERS.

FINE FOR INDECENT POSTAL CARDS.

THE SIOUX ON THE WAR PATH.

WASHINGTON, May 24—Night.—The daughter of Treasurer Spinner, at Buffalo, N. Y., is dying.

The Postmaster-General gives notice that indecent postal cards involve a fine of from $1,000 to $500.

The War Department has advices that the Sioux Indians attacked Fort Abe Lincoln, Dacotah Territory, but were driven off.

ARKANSAS.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS.

THE QUESTION OF A UNION WITH OTHER ASSEMBLIES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 24—Night.—A special dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says: "The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly adjourned today and nearly all the members have left for their homes.

No definite action was taken in relation to organic union, but the general sentiment was clearly in favor of uniting with the Dutch Reformed Church rather than with any other body of Presbyterians.

LOUISIANA.

WARMOTH SUING THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES.

DURELL ABOUT TO RESIGN.

THE CONGRESSIONAL EXCURSIONISTS.

CANAL FROM THE MISSISSIPPI TO THE GULF.

NEW YORK, May 24—Noon.—A special from New Orleans says that Warmoth has commenced suit against the Times for $25,000 damages. The offensive article asserted corrupt official action in regard to the Mississippi and Gulf Canal.

The Republican editorially announces that it is Durell's intention to resign and suggests that Durell has earned a foreign mission.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24—Night.—The steamer "Belle Lee," with the Congressional excursionists on board, returned from Balize at 8 o'clock this morning. The visitors were well pleased with their trip. The Congressmen seem to regard the proposed Fort St. Phillip Canal as the only practicable means of securing a permanent deep water outlet to the Gulf. The excursionists departed this afternoon at 4 o'clock on the Jacksonville road.

NEW YORK.

THE LUMBER BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.

HEAVY FAILURE REPORTED.

NINE MILLION GONE UP.

TROY, May 24—Night.—The following named firm members of the combination to control the Northern lumber market, have suspended. Their liabilities amount to some nine million dollars: White & Co., Albany; S. W. Barnard & Co., New York; O. Richards & Son, Londy Hill; R. W. Adams & Co., New York; Dodge & Co., New York; Page & Co., Oswego; C. B. Nichols & Co., Albany. The Williamsburg Mill and Lumber Co., Chambers & Co., Cleveland; Watson & Twitchell, Chicago; Borton & Spencer, Elizabeth, and R. A. Loveland, Chicago, all extensive dealers in lumber.

Cincinnati is preparing for the cholera. The Health Officer of that city has issued a pronunciamento in regard to its threatened approach this summer, which it might be well for other officials to imitate. Now is the time to begin "barring it out." Let us have clean streets and alleys, and use every precaution to nip the scourge in the bud if it should invade our borders.

The London *Standard* of Wednesday has a telegram from Shanghai, announcing the destruction by fire, on the 7th instant, of the Imperial Palace of the Mikado of Japan, at Yeddo. No particulars of the disaster are given, and as the royal victim is pretty well off, as far as wordly goods are concerned, no subscriptions are necessary to prevent him from suffering the pangs of poverty.

It is quite probable that Boston would contrive to make money out of a pestilence. The *Herald* of that city declares that the fire of last fall was a profitable affair, and that this year's valuation of the land of the burnt district is larger than that of the same land and all the fine buildings on it last year. If she would burn up the rest of her buildings Boston would stand a chance of being the richest city on the continent.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks that "Ohio will at the next election be a hotly disputed State," since the "Credit Mobilier revelation, the back pay grab of Congress, the President's increase of salary, the Louisianian muddle, and Grant's policy of reappointing his relatives and wandering about the country smoking," have made the people a good deal dissatisfied with the Republican party.

Agents! A Rare Chance.

We will pay all Agents $30 per week *in cash*, who will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. MANUFACTURING CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH. 4w

WORKING CLASS MALE OR FEMALE. $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment for all parts of the country. Address, with full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & Co., 175 Greenwich street, New York. 4w

A GREAT OFFER!

We will pay all AGENTS $30 per week *in cash*, who will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address, A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich. 4w

"PSYCHOMANCY, or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c., together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding Night, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & Co., Phila. 4w

Sewing Machine

Is the BEST IN THE WORLD

Agents Wanted. Send for circular. Address "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO., N. Y. 4w

NEVER

Neglect a Cough. Nothing is more certain to lay the foundation for future evil consequences.

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS

are a sure cure for all the diseases of the Respiratory Organs, sore throat, colds, croup, diphtheria, asthma, catarrh, hoarseness, dryness of the throat, windpipe, or bronchial tubes, and all diseases of the lungs.

In all cases of sudden cold, however taken, these TABLETS should be promptly used. They equalize the circulation of the blood, mitigate the severity of the attack, and will, in a very short time, restore healthy action to the affected organs.

Carbolic Tablets are put up only in *blue boxes*. Take no substitute. If they can't be found at your druggist's send at once to the Agent in New York, who will forward them by return mail.

Don't be deceived by imitations.

Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

JOHN Q. KELLOGG,
56 Pearl St., New York.
Sole Agent for United States.
Send for circular. 1w

12,000,000 ACRES.

CHEAP FARMS!

The Cheapest Land in market, for sale by the

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

In the GREAT PLATTE VALLEY.

3,000,000 *Acres in Central Nebraska* Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on long credit, and at low prices. Apply at the Land Office of the Company, in Omaha, Nebraska, or at the Company's Office, 319 Broadway, New York.

THE best MARKET IN THE WEST! The great Mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada, being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.

Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

Excellent inducements to actual settlers. Choice of Government Lands, open for entry under the Homestead Law, near the Union Pacific Railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of civilized life.

Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Land. Descriptive Maps, showing the lands, advice and information, sent free. Address

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.
Omaha, Neb.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN
JURUBEBA
BLOOD PURIFIER

It is the most powerful cleanser, strengthener and invigorator of the blood that is known to the world.

It is specially adapted to constitutions worn out, debilitated or shattered by the warm weather of Spring and Summer, when the blood is not in active circulation, and the pores, relaxing impurities from the system, allow a perfect action of the skin. Every organ and muscle invested by Tonics, Exquisite Remedies, Lovely Particles, Strength, Life, &c.

When weary and languid for want of work and dullness, drowsiness and debility of the pores, or any organ, use the Jurubeba. Take a Tonic to digest and help the Vital Forces to regain their regular action.

In the heat of Summer, the pores, to not properly perform their functions, the Liver and Kidneys become inactive, producing weakness, stomach disorder, and a predisposition to disease and derangement.

DR. WELLS'

EXTRACT OF JURUBEBA

is prepared directly from the SOUTH AMERICAN PLANT, and is perfectly pure and harmless, suited to all these conditions. It acts directly upon the blood, strengthens the digestive and nervous organs, and gives tone to the whole system.

It should be freely taken, as Jurubeba is pronounced by its chief writers the most efficient Purifier, Tonic and Invigorator known in the whole range of medicinal plants.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A Consumptive Cured.

DR. H. JAMES, a retired Physician, cured in the East, after having discovered while in the East, and in a certain cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and GENERAL DEBILITY, which he only used in a daughter, was given up to die. He wished to benefit humanity, he will send the receipt, free on receipt of this notice, with full instructions for making the remedy, free of charge. Only requires two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single particle of CONSUMPTIVE that it does not at once relieve, and in a short time cure. Try it. Address, with stamp, naming this paper, DR. H. JAMES, Box 1,817, Boston, Mass. 4w

The startling drawback on nearly all medicine agents heretofore has been that in their excess of purgation and purification they have destroyed the vitality of the system. To obviate this difficulty physicians have long sought for an agent that would

PURGE, PURIFY & STRENGTHEN

At one and the same Time.

Their research has at last been rewarded by a discovery which fully realizes the boldest dreams of the medical faculty, and which is justly regarded as the most important triumph in pharmacy has ever achieved. This important desideratum is

Dr. Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pill.

Which purifies the blood and removes all corrupt humors and unhealthy accumulations from the body, and while it imparts no weakness or lassitude whatever, but on the contrary tones the system such as only operates the body during the progress of its operation. They unite the herculean strength and quickness of a CATHARTIC and a PURIFYING TONIC. PURGATIVE and a

Dr. Tutt's Pills are the most active and searching medicine in existence. They act at once attack the very root of diseases, and the cures are often made in an hour or two after they are taken. The patient, aware of their good effects, feels new life imparted to him at once, and a thorough, radical cure accompanies. They produce a healthy appetite, and the digestive organs are restored to a healthy tone. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents a box. 26 Park Place, N. Y. 1y

NUMEROUS TESTS PAY PROVED

N. F. BURNHAM'S NEW TURBINE

WATER WHEEL,

TO BE THE BEST EVER INVENTED.

PAMPHLET FREE. Address, YORK, PA. 1w

NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF PRICE OF BOARD

ST. CLAIR HOTEL,

Monument Square, Baltimore, Md.

On and after **March 1st, 1873,** board at this hotel, to merchants, will be $2 50 per day. The only hotel in Baltimore with improved elevator. Suits of rooms with baths and all other conveniences.

HARRY H. FOGLE, Manager. 4w

EVERY Enterprise that looks for support beyond the county in which it is located should advertise in the papers of the sections from which it could reasonably expect to obtain custom. We secure prompt insertion at low rates, in all papers of the United States and Canada. Our lists of secular, religious and agricultural journals are STANDARD. Estimates, pamphlets, &c., free upon application.

GRIFFIN & HOFFMAN,
(Established 1867.) Newspaper Agt's, Balt., Md. 4w

$50,000 for $2!!

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

Of the Mercantile Library Association of the City of Leavenworth, Kansas.

In accordance with an act of the *Legislature* and their Articles of Incorporation, the *Board of Directors* announce their first *Grand Gift Concert and Distribution* by lot, among the ticket-holders, of

$329,555 IN CASH,

at LAING'S HALL, Leavenworth, on the 25th day of June, 1873, for the benefit of the Library.

51,933 Cash Gifts, amounting to **$324,555.**

This enterprise is endorsed by the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Treasurer of State, Mayor and Common Council of Leavenworth, and all leading business men of the State, and the certainty of the distribution and payment of gifts, as advertised, is fully guaranteed.

Tickets $2 each, 3 for $5, 6 for $10.

Memorandum of Cash Gifts to be distributed June 25th, 1873.

1 Grand Cash Gift	$50,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	40,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	35,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	30,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	25,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	20,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	15,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	12,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	10,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	8,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	5,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	3,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	2,500

For balance of prizes send for circular.

This concert is under the supervision and direction of the following

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

C. H. Durfee, Merchant; W. O. Gould, City Engr.; H. L. Newman, Banker; P. G. Lowe, Capitalist; H. D. Bush, Lumber; C. R. Morse, M. D.; J. G. Prescott, Commercial; J. W. English, Lawyer; James H. Kitchen, Farmer; Carl Moller, Cash'r Ger. S. B.; F. T. Carr, Architect.

OFFICERS:

E. H. Durfee, President; H. L. Newman, Vice President, Geo. F. Prescott, Sec'y; Carl Moller, Treasurer.

The well known character of the Directors of the *Mercantile Library Association* and the character of the present proceeding is a sufficient guarantee to all ticket-holders that their interests will be fully guarded and protected.

All correspondence strictly confidential, and any person drawing a prize need not be known unless they so desire.

Tickets drawing prizes will be cashed on sight. This is the *greatest, safest* and best enterprise ever presented to the public.

Official lists of winning numbers will be sent to purchasers of tickets immediately after the distribution.

For information and tickets, address

BAMBERGER & CO., Gen'l Ag'ts.
95 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Tickets sent C. O. D. at our expense. Agents wanted. Liberal Commission to paid. 4w

READ!

IF YOU WANT good Boots, go to EVANS & VONGLAHN'S.

IF YOU WANT good Shoes, go to EVANS & VONGLAHN'S.

IF YOU WANT Slippers, Ladies or Gents, go to EVANS & VONGLAHN'S.

IF YOU WANT White Kid Slippers, go to EVANS & VONGLAHN'S.

IF YOU WANT Children's Shoes, go to EVANS & VONGLAHN'S.

IF YOU WANT Boy's Shoes, *the best*, go to EVANS & VONGLAHN'S.

IF YOU WANT the best fitting Shoes in the place, go to EVANS & VONGLAHN'S.

IF YOU WANT Plow Shoes, go to EVANS & VONGLAHN'S.

IF YOU WANT the Prince Bismarck Shoe, go to EVANS & VONGLAHN'S.

IF YOU WANT to buy a full line of Shoes at Wholesale or Retail, go to EVANS & VONGLAHN'S.

Princess St., opposite the JOURNAL Office. may 21 125

GOOD WORDS

FOR THE

PAIN-KILLER.

We can confidently recommend the Pain Killer. *Louisville Baptist.*

It is the most effectual remedy we know for Pain, Aches, Pains, Hurts, Wounds, &c.—*St. Johns Messenger.*

We advise that every family should have an effectual and speedy a Pain Killer.—*Indiana Farmer.*

Our own experience is that a bottle of Pain-Killer is the best physician a traveller can have.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

For both internal and external application have found it of great service.—*Christ. Era.*

A medicine no family should be without.—*Minneapolis.*

Could hardly keep house without it.—*Ed. ——.*

Should be kept in every house in readiness for sudden attacks of sickness.—*Christ. Pioneer.*

No article ever obtained such unbound popularity.—*Nation Ohio.*

It's power is wonderful and unequaled in relieving the most severe pain.—*Burlington Sentinel.*

An indispensable article in the medicine chest.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

It will recommend itself to all who use it.—*Gospel Enterprise.*

It is extensively used and sought after as a really useful medicine.—*Concord, N. Hamp. Daily News.*

No medicine has acquired such a reputation; it has real merit.—*Concord Daily News.*

One of the most useful medicines; have used & dispensed it for the past twenty years.—*Rev. Mr. Russell, Canada.*

The most valuable medicine now in use.—*Essex, Ontario.*

It is really a valuable medicine, and is used by many physicians.—*Boston Investigator.*

We always keep it where we can put our hands on it in the dark, if need be.—*Rev. C. Hole, ind. Farmville.*

One of the few articles that are just what they pretend to be.—*Brunswick Telegraph.*

In my mountain travels no medicine is of so general application as Pain-Killer.—*Rev. M. H. Bailey, Tennessee.*

PERRY DAVIS & SON,
MANUFACTURERS AND PROP'S,
138 HIGH ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
113 SYCAMORE, ST., CINCINNATI, O.
377 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.
8 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, ENG.
may 21 121 1y

King William Flour!

600 BBLS. of this Favorite brand

For sale by

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON
may 9 110

LOTTERY.

$300,000

Missouri State Lottery.

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

50,000 NUMBERS.

Class D, to be Drawn April 30, 1873.

5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$15,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	10,000	8 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	5,000	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	2,500	9 prizes of	250
29 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	200
29 prizes of	500	36 prizes of	150
49 prizes of	300	180 prizes of	100
220	5,000	5,000 prizes of	1

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5.

Quarters, $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for a circular. Address,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
Post Office Box 3466. St. Louis, Mo
april 19 193-d&w-eod-Tues,Thurs&Sat.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of J. J. SCOTT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. J. Scott is alone authorized to settle the old business.

J. J. SCOTT.
H. J. SAULS

The undersigned will continue to transact a commission business under the name and style of J. J. Scott & Co., and respectfully asks a continuance of the patronage bestowed so liberally heretofore.

For reference, refer to Captain I. B. Grainger, President Bank of New Hanover, Wilmington, N. C.; R. B. Borden, President Branch Bank of New Hanover, Goldsboro', N. C.; Hon. W. T. Dortch, W. J. Exum and Messrs. B. & J. Aycock.

60 days. may